



9-1855

## Jacksonville Republican | September 1855

Jacksonville Republican (Jacksonville, Ala. : 1837-1895)

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SEPTEMBER

# Jacksonville Republican

Vol. 19.—No. 38.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., TUESDAY SEPTEMBER 11, 1855.

Whole No. 979

EDITED, PRINTED, AND PUBLISHED BY  
J. F. GRANT,  
At \$2 a year in advance, or \$3 at the  
end of the year.  
A failure to give notice of a wish to  
discontinue will be considered an en-  
gagement for the next.  
No paper discontinued until all ar-  
rearages are paid.  
TERMS OF ADVERTISING.  
One dollar per square of 12 lines or  
less for the first insertion, and fifty cents  
per square for each continuance.  
Personal advertisements double the  
 foregoing rates.  
Announcement of Candidates \$3.  
Circulars of Candidates 50 cents per  
square.

**Fare Reduced!**  
Cabin Passage from Charleston to New  
York—TWENTY DOLLARS.



**United States Mail Line.**  
NEW YORK AND CHARLESTON  
STEAM PACKETS  
S. M. T. WEEKLY.  
NASHVILLE, M. BERRY,  
500 Tons. Commander.  
MAKON, W. FOSTER,  
200 Tons. Commander.  
JAMES ADGER, S. C. TRENKLE,  
200 Tons. Commander.  
SOUTHERNER, T. D. EWAN,  
1000 Tons. Commander.  
Leave Adger's Wharves every  
Wednesday and Saturday, af-  
ternoon, after the arrival of the  
Curs from the South & West.  
These Steam Ships were built express-  
ly for the line, and for safety, comfort,  
and speed, are unrivalled on the coast.  
Tables supplied with every luxury.  
Attentive and courteous commanders,  
will ensure Travellers of this Line every  
possible comfort and accommodation.  
For freight or passage, having  
elegant State Room accommoda-  
tions, apply to  
HENRY MISSROON,  
CHARLESTON, S. C.  
Cabin Passage, \$20 00.  
Steerage, \$8 00  
November 7, 1854.

**JACKSONVILLE  
CHEAP STORE.**  
STIPES & ROWLAND.

WE are now in receipt of the  
Latest and most Fashionable  
Styles of

**Spring & Summer  
GOODS,**

Comprising every article neces-  
sary for Ladies' wear—Bonnets,  
Silks, Muslins, FANCY GOODS,  
of all kinds. A select stock of  
READY MADE CLOTHING,  
Boots, Shoes, Hats, etc. A choice  
selection of Watches and fine  
JEWELRY.

But the best of all an abundance  
of

**GROCERIES,**

Such as Sugar, Coffee, Molasses,  
Fish, and every thing that can be  
called for in that line; all offered  
at prices as low as can be bought  
elsewhere. You will find it your  
interest to give us a call.

STIPES & ROWLAND.  
April 17, 1855.

JOHN R. STANFORD, ALBERT G. FITNER,  
**STANFORD & FITNER,**  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL  
**GROCERS,**

And General Dealers in  
**Dry Goods, Hardware, Saddlery;**  
BOOTS, SHOES, HATTING,  
BALE ROPE, WINES,  
LIQUORS, PROVISIONS, &c.

ROME, GEORGIA.  
\* All kinds of Country Produce,  
Provisions, &c., bought and sold,  
or received and sold on Commission.

REFERENCES.  
O. J. Chaffee, } Charleston.  
H. J. Williams, }  
J. & S. B. Jones & Co. } Augusta.

May 22, 1855—ly.

**\$20,000**

Wanted, by the undersigned Twenty  
Thousand Dollars worth of land  
warrants for which liberal cash  
prices will be paid. I can be found  
at all times at the counting room of  
Messrs. Woodward & White, Jack-  
sonville Benton County la.  
DANIEL T. RYAN.

June 26, 1855.—3m.

**CANDIDATES.**  
FOR JUDGE OF PROBATE.

Hox. A. Woods,  
JOHN LINDSEY, Esq.,  
JOHN SAYRE, Esq.,  
CALDWELL SUBLETT, Esq.,  
ROBERT W. DRAPER, Esq.,  
JOSEPH C. BAIRD,  
JOHN H. CALDWELL, Esq.,  
JAMES LEA, Esq.

## POETRY.

From Frazer's Magazine.

AUTUMNALIA.

A DINGE AND ITS ANSWER.

The tints of the summer are fading fast,  
And the sere leaves are falling with every  
blast;  
And I think at the close of each short-  
ening day,  
That another bright summer has past  
away.

It has past, like the rest, with its hopes  
and its fears,  
Now brightened by smiles, now bedimmed  
by tears,  
It has past, like the rest, with its pleas-  
ure and pain—  
And, like them, it must never return  
again.

The fast falling leaves and these wither-  
ing flowers  
Are an emblem of man and his fleeting  
hours;  
For he basked for a while in the sun's  
bright ray,  
And the summer of life has passed away.

And the autumn of life is chill and drear,  
When like leaves of the forest our hopes  
appear,  
As they drop one by one from the with-  
ering spray—  
And the autumn of life has past away.

And the winter of life is sad and cold,  
When the feelings are dull and the heart  
grown old,  
And we long for the rest that the weary  
shall have  
In the silence and gloom of the pass-  
ionless grave.

But the grass of the grave can new flow-  
rets send forth;  
And the soul of the just hath a refuge  
of woe.

And the spring of eternity blossoms for  
aye,  
And its leaves never fade nor its bliss-  
some decay.

Though the sun never shines in those  
regions so bright,  
Yet the Lamb that was slain is their  
shadowless light;  
And the pavement of sapphires can never  
be dim.

For his bright with the radiance reflect-  
ed from Him.

Unfading glories, unsated the heart:  
The one never flags, nor the other de-  
part;

And the eye never tires, though un-  
bounded the view;  
And the joys, though unchanging, for-  
ever are new!

The muse on the emblems of earthly  
decay,  
Yet trace, mid the darkness, a promise  
of day;  
And hear, mid the rustling of sere leaves  
and flowers,  
The harps of the angels in amaranth  
blossoms!

THE NEWS BOY'S DOLLAR.

He was scarcely six years old—  
perhaps not five—but he had that  
premature old look that is born  
of the too early struggle in the  
battle of life. His little pale, re-  
tarded face possessed no beauty  
with which to attract the passer by  
and interest the sentimental blue-  
giver. He had no "large blue  
eyes," nor "soft brown curls," to  
recommend him to those searchers  
for romantic subjects of charity  
on which to lavish their fine sym-  
pathies. No! His eyes were of a  
pale, leaden gray, and slightly  
awry in their sockets, and his hair  
was crisped and jagged with ex-  
posure to sun and weather. Still  
that wan face, was an interesting  
one to me. He was but a morsel  
of humanity, though his small  
shrill voice piped up the cry of  
the afternoon papers as briskly as  
the stoutest boys among them.

I bought a second copy of the  
"Extry"—arrival of the Afriky,  
latest news from Sebastopol, &c.,  
on purpose to have some conversa-  
tion with the ambitious news-ven-  
der.

His mother and sick sister and  
himself, I found were all of the  
little family. His mother sang the  
song of the shirt all day and starv-  
ed; his little sister was too sick to  
sing or eat, and he sold papers to  
pay the rent of their room and to  
help his mother and sister starve.

"How many extras have you  
sold?" asked I, as I was about leav-  
ing him, after having learned his  
little history.

The number was given.

"What are you going to do with  
the money?"

"Give it to my mother: to-mor-  
row is our rent day."

"That is a good boy; always  
try and help your mother. Here  
is a shilling, to help you buy a  
nice supper for your mother to-  
night."

The leaden eyes brightened up

and the little pinched, skeleton  
face smiled all over with grateful  
joy.

It was two hours later; I was  
returning home, when, pass-  
ing the spot where I had bought  
the second "Extry," (which contain-  
ed, after all false information, as  
the next arrival proved,) I was  
attracted by a crowd of boys, round  
the door of—no matter where—  
one of our flourishing shops.

From the heart of the juvenile  
crowd came forth the childish sobs  
a sound always appealing to my  
sudden sympathies. I peered over  
the heads of the tattered "small  
fry," and recognized my little  
friend, the newsboy, setting upon  
the steps of the store, and crying  
as though his poor little heart  
would break.

"What is the matter?" asked I.  
"I lost all my money," sob-  
bed the boy, looking up and show-  
ing that pale, puny, unprepossess-  
ing little face all begrimed with  
tears and dirt.

"He's lost most a dollar down  
the grating there," said one of the  
largest boys, in an indignant voice,  
"and the big ugly clerk won't let  
us go down into the cellar and look  
for it, and he gives us all *his* just  
now, and threatened us with the  
police because we wouldn't leave  
the store door."

"He'll get all his dollar himself,  
and keep it," spoke up another of  
the indignant crowd.

"Never mind, I'll give him a  
sixpence of my earnings," said a  
little pale faced boy who went on  
crutches.

"And I'll give him another—  
don't cry, Alf!"

"And I!"

"And I!"

While this passing chorus was  
being sung by these fresh young  
hearts, who notwithstanding their  
poverty and wretchedness, had  
not yet learned the selfishness of  
the world, the "big ugly clerk,"  
came out looking black and threat-  
eningly.

"Hav'n't you gone yet, you little  
vagabonds?" commenced he, in a  
voice of thunder, but seeing me he  
ceased, apologetically in a milder  
tone, "these boys are sur-  
fined."

"It seems this fellow has lost  
his money down your gratings,  
and you won't permit him to go in  
your cellar and look for it?" ask-  
ed I.

"Oh certainly," said the obsequi-  
ous clerk; "but they are such a  
living, thieving set; one does not  
know when to believe them."

I walked on slowly for a few  
steps, watching the result of my  
little friend's search.

Presently he came out of the  
store with those who accompanied  
him, his dirty little face wreathed  
with the brightest smiles.

"Did you find your money?"

"Yes, ma'am."

"Where are you going now?"

"Home," replied the boy.

"I'll go with you, and see your  
mother."

It was a dingy dark comfortable  
little room such as has been de-  
scribed to heedless ears thousands  
of times.

There was another heart-break  
for little "Alf." His sick sister  
was dying.

There was no one in the room  
but the little newsboy's pale, anx-  
ious mother—the poor one trouble-  
d with no superabundance of  
friends.

"Can nothing be done for her?"  
said I, going up to the wretched  
bed on which lay what seemed to  
be the shadow of a girl. "Can  
nothing be done for her?"

Slowly and mournfully the poor  
mother shook her head. "It is too  
late," said she.

Starvation and neglect had done  
their work. To keep a roof over  
the sick child's head, the poor  
mother was obliged to go out and  
seek work, and often unable to get  
it, leaving for hours the little girl  
who needed her constant care.

I hastened to the nearest drug-  
gist to procure some light cordial  
to restore and nourish the fading  
life, but when I returned the last  
faint spark which warmed the  
little girl's heart had burned out—  
the child was dead.

"She had not proper nourish-  
ment," said the mother, wiping  
the tears from her eyes. "She  
could not eat the coarse food I had  
and I could not get what she need-  
ed. Almost ever since she has  
been sick we have lived pretty  
much on what Alfred earned. I  
could get no work, and now—" the  
mother's grief choked her further  
utterance.

I left her, promising to see that  
her little daughter was buried de-  
cently.

The Society buried little  
Alf's sister, and found employment  
for the mother. But it was many  
a day before the little sorrowing  
newsboy could cry his "Extry's"  
in the clear, piping tone as he did  
before the death of his little sister.

From the Atlanta Daily Intelligencer.  
**A Call to the Friends of  
Ireland in Georgia.**

IS REPLY TO ONE WHO WOULD GO.

Fellow-Countrymen:—The time for  
Ireland's independence has at last ar-  
rived. England is now on the verge of  
destruction. She has drafted the last  
man from the shores of your dear native  
land, and has left but a few thousand  
disloyal police to guard her ports.

Your unfortunate countrymen at home,  
are ready and anxious for the moment  
to arrive when they can hail you as their  
deliverers, and unite their manly voices  
with yours in sending up to the very  
portals of high Heaven one wild hurrah  
for liberty and freedom! Remember  
the words of the immortal O'Connell:

"England's difficulty is Ireland's op-  
portunity." Fellow-countrymen, Ireland's  
opportunity is now at hand. She has  
never had a better one; and if we are  
to judge the future by the past, she will  
never have a better opportunity than the  
present, to strike for her freedom. Then,  
for God's sake, bury your dissensions,  
both religious and political, in one com-  
mon grave, and rally to your country's  
deliverance. Ask no man what his po-  
litics or religion is. No! but ask him  
if he is a friend to Ireland. If he says  
he is, then say to him:

"Come pledge again thy heart and hand,  
One grasp that never shall sever,  
Our watchword be—Our Native Land,  
Our motto—Love forever!"

Our affairs are to be so conducted as  
not to compromise the government that  
has sheltered us with a home when ty-  
ranny drove us from our heritage, and  
we roamed over the earth friendless ex-  
iles, without a place to lay our heads.

Yes, Countrymen, America reached  
forth her hand at this extremity, and  
welcomed us to a participation of all  
the rights and immunities of freemen  
and it never shall be said that the laws  
that have afforded us such ample pro-  
tection, will ever be insisted by one  
disloyal act of ours. No—not the ban-  
ner for whose glory and honor we have  
suffered and bled, shall be spurned, and  
our flag, the flag of our country, shall  
never be lowered.

Let the star spangled  
banner that unfurled over the altar of  
her own fair land, and may she there  
forever wave, with orient pride and sub-  
lime dignity, over the land of the free,  
the seat of the noble, and the home of  
the brave! But, fellow-countrymen, let  
us rally once more beneath the standard  
of Green, and unite in one solid phalanx,  
and in the majesty of freemen,  
charge boldly onward, for the redemp-  
tion of the Emerald spot that gives us  
birth. Let us at once amass and repair  
to the altar of Liberty, and there be-  
neath the torch of freedom, and swear by  
the outrage of murder and famine, that  
it never shall be extinguished until it is  
applied to our dear native land, and a  
fire of liberty there, kindled, that shall  
wrap the British Empire in flames, and  
consume her corrupt carcass to ashes.

For my own part, I am ready at a mo-  
ment's warning. I have no funds to  
contribute, but I can purchase my own  
coat, pay my own passage, and on my  
country's altar, offer up my life as a  
sacrifice to the God of Liberty. Yes—  
And thank God that ever I drew my  
breath.

To triumph in such a noble death!

"Oh! Erin, shall it ever be mine,  
To break thy wrong in battle line!  
To raise my victor head and see,  
Thy hills, thy dales, thy valleys free?"

Oh! then friends of Ireland in Geor-  
gia, rally, and come to the rescue of five  
millions of your starving, mistreated,  
and oppressed countrymen at home. They  
would strike for their own independence  
if they had the means to do it with-  
out having them. We have the means,  
fellow-countrymen.

Let us then reach forth our hands and  
grasp them with all the fury of revenge,  
and with the holy enthusiasm of Patri-  
ots, the genius and majesty of freemen,  
and the vengeance of centuries of out-  
rage and oppression, strike for liberty  
and justice.

Yes, Countrymen,  
"Strike! till the last armed foe expires;  
Strike! for your altars and your fires;  
Strike! for the green graves of your sires;  
God, and your Native Land!"

You will, therefore, without a mo-  
ment's delay, organize yourselves into  
Irish Emigrant Aid Societies in every  
city and town in Georgia, and draft  
your resolutions, and send them on to  
the Irish Emigrant Aid Society in the  
City of Boston from whom you will re-  
ceive a charter, accompanied with all  
the necessary instructions for the future.

Arouse then, ye hairy breasted and  
sinewy multitude, and shake off the fatal  
lethargy that paralyzes your noble en-  
ergies. Arouse, ye rich of heart and  
strong of arm—ye, to whom danger and  
destruction is but a scoff, onward to the  
redemption of your dear, native land.

She is sinking deeper and deeper ev-

ery day, in the putrid quagmire of in-  
famy, that her heartless oppressor has  
thrown around her. She is now wait-  
ing her dying struggle. Her noble  
Patriots at home, have done all they can  
to rescue her, and as a dying resort  
have thrown a rope across the broad  
Atlantic, and in a voice of thunder, are  
now calling on their friends in America  
to lay hold and wrench them from the  
grasp of their Monster Tyrant. Oh! then,  
fellow-countrymen, from East to  
West, from North to South, around  
above, below, come—come all, lay hold  
give a long pull, a strong pull, and a  
pull altogether, and tear her from the  
strangling grasp of her butcher tyrant.  
Then join the inspiring anthem of re-  
deemed millions, and once more be-  
hold your beautiful Island, pure and re-  
generated, an emerald-set in the ring of  
the Sea.

Constitutionalist, Federal Union,  
Journal & Messenger, Empire State, and  
Times and Sentinel, please copy.  
CHAS. CUMMING, M. D.  
Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 1, 1855.

**An Angel in Every House.**

There is an ANGEL in every house!  
No matter how fallen the inmates, how  
depressing their circumstances, there is  
an angel there to pity or to cheer. It  
may be in the person of a little child;  
or it may be enclosed in a stooping and  
wrinkled body, treading the downward  
path to the grave. Or, perhaps, in a  
cheerful spirit, looking upon the ills of  
life as so many steps toward heaven, if  
only bravely overcome, and mounted  
with sinless feet.

We knew such an angel once, and it  
was a drunkard's child. On every side  
wherever she moved she saw only mis-  
ery and degradation, and yet she did not  
fall. Her father was brutal and her  
mother discouraged, and her home  
thoroughly comfortless. But she strug-  
gled along with angel endurance, bear-  
ing with an almost saintly patience, the  
infirmities of him who gave her exist-  
ence, and then hourly embittered it.

Night after night, at the hours of ten,  
twelve, and even one, hard, cold, ragged,  
shallow and homeless, has she been  
to the den of the drunkard, and gone  
staggering home with her arm around  
her father. Many a time has her flesh  
been blue with the mark of his hand,  
when she has stepped in between her  
helpless mother and violence. Many a  
time has she set upon the cold curbstone  
with his head, in her lap; many a time  
known how bitter it was to cry for hun-  
gry bread was spent for him.

And the patience that the angel  
wrought with, made her young face  
shine, so that though never acknowl-  
edged in the courts of this world, in the  
kingdom of heaven she was waited for  
by a smiling host of spirits, and the  
crown of martyrdom ready lay awaiting  
her fair young brow.

And she was a martyr. Her gentle  
spirit went up from a couch of anguish;  
anguish brought on by ill usage and  
neglect. And never till then did the  
father recognize the angel in the child.  
Never till then did his manhood arise  
from the dust of its dishonor. From  
her humble grave, he went away to  
step his resolves for the better in bitter  
tears; and he will tell you to day, how  
the memory of her much enduring life,  
keeps him from the bowl; how he goes  
sometimes and stands where her patient  
hands have held him, while her cheek  
crimsoned at the sneers of those who  
saw at the drunkard's child.

Search for the angels in your house-  
holds, and cherish them while they are  
among you. It may be that all uncon-  
sciously you frown upon them, when a  
smile would lead you to a knowledge  
of their exceeding worth. They may be  
among the last cared for, most despised;  
but when they are gone with their  
silent influence, then will you mourn for  
them as for a jewel of great worth.

Mr. Denison.

**CHURCH ETIQUETTE.**  
IN NEW YORK.

A Southerner sojourning in New  
York writes to the Richmond En-  
quirer the following account of his  
experience in a fashionable New  
York Church, where "crowded  
houses" render it necessary to se-  
cure a seat in advance. A friend  
at our elbow suggests that when  
the owners of some of these fash-  
ionable pews get to Heaven, they  
may find the seats all "taken."

"Having for some time had a de-  
sire to hear the Rev. Stephen H.  
Tying, I went, in company with a  
friend, to St. George's Church,  
yesterday afternoon. The church  
is a magnificent one, and in the  
most fashionable portion of the  
city. All of the 'Upper Tendency'  
attend there. On opening a pew  
door to walk in I saw a large print-  
ed card (very neatly printed) with  
this notice on it:

STRANGERS  
ARE RESPECTFULLY REQUESTED  
NOT TO OCCUPY  
THIS PEW."

Just then a gentleman sitting  
opposite remarked to me that that  
pew was taken. There was suffi-  
cient room in his pew for us, but

as he did not open the door, I  
could not help thinking of 'seced-  
ents' at the theatre. We passed  
on to another pew, and were hard-  
ly seated before a tall-faced look-  
ing gentleman, with a voice as if  
his throat had just been oiled,  
touched me on the shoulder, and  
said that 'he would have to occu-  
py his pew with his family.' The  
tall-faced gentleman's family  
consisted of himself, wife, wife's  
acquaintance, two grown daughters  
and two children. As the pew  
was only intended to seat five, we  
left at once; but thought it singu-  
lar that a gentleman (?) who would  
crowd seven people into a pew and  
pay for five, should look so very  
important when he spoke for his  
pew.

"We would have left immedi-  
ately then, but felt a curiosity to  
hear what kind of a sermon Dr.  
Tying would preach to such a set—  
So we walked on a little further,  
when a gentleman pointed us to a  
pew which he said was 'not taken.'  
We took our seats, congratulated  
ourselves that we had found one at  
last. After service was over, I  
went to the pew where we found  
the printed proclamation, and  
taking it up, read it carefully and  
made a copy of it. The wife of  
the tall faced gentleman, and  
the flaxen haired gentleman, who  
had just left the forbidden pew  
looked at me very savagely. The  
aforesaid looked as if she had just  
taken a dose of castor oil, or some  
thing else bad to take."

**INSTANCES OF PULPIT  
ELOQUENCE.**

In the life of John Flavel; a re-  
nowned dissenting preacher of  
England, it is said "one of those o-  
mens, which are supposed to an-  
nounce eminence, accompanied his  
birth. A pair of nightingales  
made their nest on the window of  
the chamber of his mother, and  
with their delicious notes sang the  
birth of him, whose tongue sweetly  
proclaimed the glad tidings which  
gave songs in the night." I cannot  
assert that the oratorical distinc-  
tion of John C. Barris was pro-  
ceeded by such incident. But it  
has seldom been my fortune to  
hear a speaker. In very early years,  
a student in Washington city, I  
heard the famous Sumnerfield, a  
young Methodist itinerant. His  
face and form were of womanly  
almost of angelic beauty. A dis-  
tinct lustre beamed from his eyes.  
His clear, full sonorous voice, fell  
like the tones of a mountain bell,  
one moment, and anon, came  
crashing, thundering down, with  
terrible effect on the startled mas-  
ses, forcing them to cry aloud and  
crowd together, with uplifted arms,  
as though for shelter from an im-  
pending avalanche. His eloquence  
shook sin from its citadel and  
dragged vice and fashion from their  
"prie de place." The sen-  
sation he produced was tremen-  
dous. Multitudes followed his  
footsteps. As a field preacher he  
towered alongside of Whitfield;  
but he soon went down to the  
grave, consumed by his own fire,  
and called to a higher sphere for  
some inscrutable purpose.

It is related of Bossuet, that  
when he pronounced the funeral  
sermon of the Princess Henrietta  
and described her dying agonies,  
the whole audience arose from  
their seats, with terror in every  
countenance.

When Massillon ascended the  
pulpit, on the death of Louis XIV.  
he contemplated for a moment the  
impressive spectacle—the chapel  
draped in black—the magnificent  
mausoleum raised over the bier—  
the dim but vast apartment filled  
with the trophies of the glory of  
the monarch, and with the most il-  
lustrious persons in the kingdom.  
He looked down on the gorgeous  
scene beneath, then raised his  
arms to heaven and said in a so-  
lemn subdued tone "Mes freres  
Dieu seul est grand!"—"God only  
is great." With one impulse,  
all the audience arose, turned to  
the altar, and reverently bowed.

When Dr. Hassy preached at  
Waterford, on the small number  
of the elect, he asked whether, if  
the arch of Heaven were to open,  
and the Son of man should ap-  
pear to judge his hearers, were it  
"quite certain that three—that  
two—nay, trembling for myself as  
well as for you, is it certain that  
one of us," he exclaimed in a voice  
of thunder, "would be saved?"

During the whole time of this as-  
postrophe, the audience was agi-  
tated. At the ultimate interroga-  
tion, there was a general shriek,  
and some fell to the ground.

M. Briane, a French mission-  
ary, and the peer of the most re-

nowned orators of that eloquent  
nation, preached a sermon at Bag-  
nole. At the end of it he lifted up  
his arms and thrice cried in a loud  
voice, *O Eternity!* at the third re-  
petition of this awful cry, the  
whole party fell on their knees.  
During three days consternation  
prevailed the town. In the pub-  
lic places young and old were  
heard crying aloud, *Mercy! O  
Lord, Mercy!*

Writing Bricks.—It is import-  
ant that every one engaged in build-  
ing should be well informed in re-  
gard to the durability of materials.

Very few people, or even build-  
ers, are aware of the advantage  
of wetting bricks before laying  
them, or if aware of it, they do not  
practise it? for of the many houses  
now in progress in this city, there  
are very few in which wet bricks  
are used. A wall twelve inches  
thick, built of good mortar with  
bricks well soaked, is stronger in  
every respect than one eighteen in-  
ches thick built dry. The reason  
of this is, that if the bricks are well  
saturated with water, they will not  
abstract from the mortar the mois-  
ture which is necessary for its  
crystallization; and on the contrary,  
they will unite chemically with the  
mortar, and become as solid as a  
rock. On the other hand, if the  
bricks are put up dry, they imme-  
diately take all the moisture from  
the mortar, leaving it dry to har-  
den, and the consequence is that  
when a building of this description  
is taken down or tumbles down of  
its own accord, the mortar from it  
is like so much sand.

Scientific American.

The reports from Norfolk and  
Portsmouth are really alarming.  
The fever seems to be raging with  
no abatement from its violence.

On Sunday, the deaths in Ports-  
mouth alone, amounted to thirty,  
and on Monday the report is that  
the disease was rapidly increasing.

There has been two hundred and  
twelve deaths since the 6th inst.  
A private letter to the *South Side  
Democrat* (Petersburg) dated Sat-  
urday, says that there were seven  
or eight hundred cases in the city.

Major Woodis, who has been for  
months a victim to his own  
benevolence and magnanimity. He  
had abundant opportunities for  
leaving the city, but he still re-  
mained for his own death. The  
*South Side Democrat* says: "Since  
the moment that the pestilence  
first visited the city of Norfolk, he



We are authorized to announce **JAMES B. FARMER**, as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce **Wm. J. WILLIS**, as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce **A. B. LITTLEJOHN**, as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce **MEREDITH P. HENDERSON** as a candidate for Brigadier General of the 86th Brigade, 8th Division A. M.

The present number of our paper is printed on a portion of a lot recently purchased from the Rock Island Paper Mills, Columbus, Ga. It is decidedly the best paper we have used for years, and is sold as low as like quality can be purchased in New York; or at least as we have ever been able to purchase it. It affords us pleasure to be enabled to patronize Southern manufactures, and we would cheerfully do so, even at increased cost.

The "North Alabama Register," is the name of a new democratic paper recently started at Bellefonte, Ala. by W. J. Green, Esq. It is large, neatly executed on new type, and filled with interesting matter.

**CORRECTION.**—The sale of Land by Jas. Lea and E. S. Simmons, Esqrs. will be on one and two years credit. The terms were omitted in the advertisement handed us, and would have been corrected sooner, but we did not get the first letter requesting it.

**NEW MAIL ROUTE.**—We are gratified to learn that through the praiseworthy exertions of Judge Thomason and others a regular tri-weekly mail has been established directly from Jacksonville to Asheville, Ala. which will be a great convenience to the citizens at both ends of the route.

**J. KAHN & BRO.**, are now receiving a part of their splendid Stock of New Fall and Winter Goods, purchased recently in New York by the senior partner of the firm. Advertisement giving particulars will appear in our next.

subject of the Dalton and Gadsden and Jacksonville Rail Road will be published next week.

**DEATH OF GOV. COLLIER.**—The last Florence Gazette came to us in the drapery of mourning for the death of ex-Governor Collier, who died at Bailey's Springs in Lauderdale County on the 28th ult. He passed through Florence a few days before, on his way to the Springs, at which time he thought he was improving, but his disease assumed a more malignant character, and he grew worse until he died. Although absent from home his last days were cheered and his sufferings soothed by the presence and attention of a portion of his family and friends. His wife and daughter, two of his brothers, and also Drs. Manly and Haywood of Tuscaloosa were with him.

**BASCOM FEMALE INSTITUTE,** HUNTSVILLE, ALABAMA.

Having recently paid a brief visit to this Institute, we can safely say that all our previously conceived favorable impressions, from reading the annual circular, advertisements, &c., were more than realized. During the short space of time allowed for our visit to Huntsville, and a part of that embracing the Sabbath, we became acquainted with the able and efficient President of the Institute, Rev. G. M. EVERHART, by whom we were politely shown various apartments in the building, accompanied by very interesting explanations of the different plans and arrangements. With respect to the building we will only say that it is certainly more admirably planned and executed, for the purposes intended than any we have ever seen and, for other particulars would refer to the advertisement which may be found in this paper. This taste and liberality is not alone exhibited in the building and decorations, but carried out in the selection of the most competent and well qualified officers and Teachers, and in a liberal expenditure for Chemical and Philosophical Apparatus, Musical Instruments, &c.

Huntsville appears to be admirably adapted for the location of such an Institution. It is said to contain from three to four thousand inhabitants; and appears to have been the chosen, permanent residence of many gentlemen of wealth, who expend a liberal portion of their abundant means in elegant and

tasteful decorations and improvements. It is the most abundantly supplied with pure water of almost any Town or City in the Union; has wide, clean, well paved streets, and the buildings, uniformly bear the marks of elegance, taste, and refinement; and perhaps there is not another place in the Union, displaying fewer evidences or appearances of poverty, want or destitution. If some of our Southern travelers were to find just such a place in one of the Northern States, we have no doubt they could fill a letter of two columns in length with an enthusiastic description, but which if found in the South would scarcely elicit a passing notice. But we hope that the time has arrived for the cultivation of a more intense Southern feeling—when our own majestic scenery, rivers, mountains, valleys, and mineral waters will attract more attention and admiration, and a more correct estimate and sense of justice prevail towards our own men of political and moral worth, education and refinement.

In the publication of the news of the day, it is sometimes our duty to give items of intelligence of painful interest. Of this character are the accounts given in to day's paper of the late dreadful Rail Road accident between Philadelphia and New York, by which upwards of twenty were killed, and 60 or 80 wounded, and the continuation and increase of the ravages of the yellow fever at Portsmouth, Norfolk, New Orleans, &c. It appears to be raging with more fatality at the first named places than ever known in cities of equal size, and the only hope of arresting it seems to be the total removal of the inhabitants to some other locality. The deaths in New Orleans from yellow fever average from 300 to 400 per week, and some 200 from other diseases, and it has also lately made its appearance at Vicksburg. Unless checked by an early frost, we shall expect to hear of its appearance at many other places on the Mississippi, and a vast increase of mortality in New Orleans.

We have been politely favored by the Publisher with a copy of the work mentioned in the following paragraph, but have not had time as yet to give it a perusal. From numerous complimentary notices, we have no doubt it is exceedingly interesting, and we hope it will be universally purchased and carefully read, as some reward and manifestation of admiration for southern genius. Single copies of three or more 50 cents. Address J. M. Smythe, Augusta, Ga. **HENRY VERNON; OR, THE DREAM.**—To the accomplished author, J. M. SMYTHE, long known to the literary men and readers of Georgia, we are indebted for a copy of this interesting and chaste novel. We had opportunity but to glance through its pages, but we found much vigorous thought and beauty of expression to admire. It is a home production, and, therefore, deserves a large patronage from Southern readers. *Southern.*

**EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.**—FURTHER DETAILS BY THE CANAL. The steamer *Herman* sailed from Southampton on the 15th for New York, with two hundred passengers.

**THE WAR.—OPERATIONS IN THE BALTIC.**

The announcement that the allied fleet in the Baltic had destroyed Swaborg, was taken up by the *Herman*, but the Canada brings subsequent details, which modify the first accounts.

The following is the first despatch on the subject from the French Admiral. *On Board the Louisville, Aug. 11, 1855.*—The bombardment of Swaborg by the allied squadrons has been attended with success. An immense conflagration, lasting 45 hours, has destroyed nearly all the storehouses and magazines of the Arsenal, which is a complete ruin. Various powder magazines and stores of projectiles blew up. The enemy has received a terrible blow and suffered an enormous loss. Our loss is insignificant in men and nothing whatever in material. The crews are enthusiastic. **PENAUD.**

The despatch of Admiral Dundas is less highly colored, and is as follows.

*Off Swaborg Saturday, Aug. 11, 1855.*—Swaborg was attacked by the mortar and gun-boats of the allied squadron on the morning of the 9th. The firing ceased early this morning. Heavy explosions and very destructive fires were produced. In a very few hours nearly all the principal buildings on Vargo, and many more on Swarte, including those of the Dockyard and Arsenal, were burned. Few casualties have occurred, and no lives lost in the allied fleets.

(Signed) **DUNDAS.** It will be observed that in the

above no mention has been made of the Russian ships.

*St. Petersburg, Aug. 11.*—A Russian despatch on the 11th, says: The Allied fleet opened the bombardment against Swaborg on the 6th, and have kept it up with energy until now.

**LATEST.**

*Danzig, Aug. 19.*—The allied squadron returned to Nargen from Swaborg, on the 13th. None of the allied ships were seriously damaged. The British casualties were killed, none; wounded, two officers and thirty men. The French loss is equally trifling. Advice from Königsburg state that when the attack on Swaborg began, the Grand Duke Constantine asked permission from the Emperor to attack the diminished fleet before Cronstadt, but the Emperor refused.

Swaborg seems not to be in possession of the allies, and as it is not a key to any important position, its destruction must be regarded as a detached enterprise, and not as any part of any comprehensive operation. Its successful bombardment, however, has had the effect to revive the spirits of the fleet, and to satisfy expectations at home. Consols advanced 1-4 per cent, and the French funds 25 centimes on the receipt of the news.

**THE CRIMEA.**

The news from the Crimea is important, a great battle having been fought on the Chernaya. The British Government received the following dispatch: *Tarna, Aug. 16.*—The Russians attacked the position at Chernaya this morning at daybreak in great force. The action lasted about three hours, but they were completely repulsed by the French and Sardinians.

**SECOND DESPATCH.**

*"ONE O'CLOCK.*—The Russians attack this morning, was under command of Librandi, with from 40,000 to 50,000 men. Their loss is estimated from 4,000 to 5,000, and about 400 prisoners are taken. The loss on the side of the Allies was very small."

Pelissier telegraphs on the 16th, as follows:

"For some days past rumors of an intended attack on the part of the Russians had excited our attention, and this morning at daybreak they realized their intention against our lines on the Chernaya. In spite of the movement of imposing masses, which had been collected during the night, the enemy were repulsed with great vigor by the troops forming the divisions of Generals Herbillon, Canava, Fanchoux and Moris. The Sardinians placed on our right fought bravely. The Russians fled, and we made many prisoners. The Russians were in complete retreat on Mackenzie's Hill when our reserve came up, and with the aid of our brave allies, particularly the English cavalry, the enemy received a severe blow. Our losses although much less numerous than those of the enemy, are not yet known."

**PELISSIER.**

Affairs before Sebastopol were unchanged. Omar Pacha had received hasty orders to return to the Crimea, instead of going to Asia.

General Simpson telegraphed on the 16th:

"General Pelissier and I have decided to open the fire from the English and French batteries to-morrow morning at daybreak."

St. Petersburg letters say that Gortschakoff has orders from the Emperor to sink the Russian fleet if the Malakoff falls.

The London Morning Post (Ministerial organ) says editorially: "We have reason to believe that stirring and hitherto unexpected intelligence may be looked for from the Crimea within the next few days."

It is supposed to refer to the secret expedition or field movements.

**SEA OF AZOFF.**

The Invalid Russian publishes that on July 23d a British gun boat went ashore near Tanguanog, and was burned by the Cossacks.

**ARRIVAL OF THE CRESCENT CITY.**

New Orleans, September 1.—The steam ship *Crescent City* has arrived from Havana, with advices to the 25th ult. SANTA ANNA and family arrived at Havana on the 24th, and left for Caracas on the 26th ultimo.

**COTTON.**—The sales to day comprised 1000 bales. *Middling* was quoted at 91-2. *Floor* is dull at 87-25 per bbl.

**NEW YORK MARKETS.**

New York, Sept. 1.—Cotton is firm and 1200 bales changed hands to day. Flour is a trifle lower. Corn is firm. *Spirits of Turpentine* is worth 44 cents per gallon. Rice is quiet.

**Burlington, N. Y., Sept. 5.**—

The verdict of the Corner's Jury states that the recent R. R. accident was caused by the train running backward and the careless driving of Dr. Heinker. It exonerates the conductor, blames the engineer, and suggests that some rules should be adopted, in order in future to prevent similar accidents.

Washington, D. C. Sept. 5.—A committee from Norfolk has waited upon the President, to ask the use of Fort Monroe for the citizens of the infected cities.

This, however, was not his power to grant, but he has issued orders to the Commandants of the other Navy Yards to employ refugees from Gosport. The Cabinet have contributed \$300 for the relief of the sufferers.

Washington, Sept. 3.—There was a full meeting of the Cabinet to-day, and a considerable amount of business which had accumulated during the President's absence was considered.

Almonte, the Mexican Minister does not fear a recall by Carrera, the provisional President, who is his personal friend.

Wendox, N. C., Sept. 2.—The gallant Daniel J. Ricardo, now at Norfolk, has telegraphed to New Orleans for twenty more nurses. Fever in Norfolk beggars all description.

**LATER FROM EUROPE.** ARRIVAL OF THE ATLANTIC.

The steamer *Atlantic* has arrived at New York with one week's later news from Europe.

**LIVERPOOL MARKET.**

*Liverpool, Aug. 28.*—Cotton is easier, but not quotably lower—the market closed steady.

**THE WAR.**

Nothing important has been received from the Crimea.

The Russian loss at Swaborg was only 200 killed and wounded. Affairs at Sebastopol are quiet and unchanged. The Russians hold their former positions.

**COLUMBIA, Sept. 6.**—The fever at Norfolk and Portsmouth is greatly increased. Forty dead bodies were buried for want of coffins.

The deaths at Norfolk on Sunday were 60; on Monday 57. At Portsmouth on Sunday 35. Fourteen hundred cases under treatment.

From the Phila. North American, 30th. **Terrible Railroad Accident—Upwards of Twenty Persons Killed, and over Forty Wounded.**

There occurred yesterday another scene of railroad disaster, which was accompanied by dreadful loss of life and limb.

It appears that the ten o'clock A. M. train from Philadelphia proceeded as usual on the way, until they got about a mile above Burlington, N. J., when they discovered the train from New York coming down at full speed. The cars back on to a siding to let the New York train pass, when the track was crossed by a carriage and two horses, driven by Dr. Hannigan, of Columbus, N. J. The horses were caught by the hindmost car, knocked down and crushed to death. The doctor was thrown out and made a narrow escape, the carriage being shivered to pieces.

This collision caused the rear car to be thrown off the track and dragged some distance, breaking it up and dragging it after the engine car, which was smashed to pieces. The other cars were forced through it, and thrown down an embankment on either side of the road. There were five cars completely torn to pieces. A more and more we never witnessed on a railroad. One of the cars was reduced to splinters. Another was cut in twain. The major part of the passengers in the rear cars were instantly killed or seriously injured.

The scene that ensued baffles all description. The consternation was so great that a panic of horror seized on all who survived the awful calamity. Twenty-two persons were killed and about forty wounded most shockingly—some so badly that recovery is almost impossible. Last night the remains of the dead were carefully deposited in coffins, furnished by the authorities of Burlington. The spectacle at the Town Hall was of the most painful character. Fifteen coffins being arranged around the centre of the room. When we left, the corner of the place was about swarming with a jury to investigate the case. Almost every house in Burlington contained one or more of the sufferers by this terrible catastrophe. During the entire day this unusually quiet town was the scene of the wildest excitement.

Four of the cars were mashed to pieces. In some cases the mutilation was horrible. One had his arm torn off in a fearful manner. Another had an arm also torn off and thrown some distance up the embankment, and his legs separated from his body, his heart and viscera strewn along the track for a great distance. One or two others were buried in the sand, and others were crushed to death between the sleepers. One man had his scalp taken off; another had his thigh broken. Several others had arms broken, and were lacerated and bruised in the most dreadful manner.

**LOUISIANA.**—The Richmond (Madison parish) Journal, of Friday last, says:

So far as our observation has extended, we are satisfied that the cotton crop will be a short one. The weed has matured, and the verdant of the Corner's Jury crop is now made. Usually at this season of the year our cotton fields are white with blooms in the morning; but now it is a rare thing to find a field blooming to any extent.

## PRESIDENT PIERCE IN VIRGINIA.

The Baltimore American gives the following account of the reception of the President of the United States at Staunton, Va.:

"The President of the United States, on his arrival at Staunton, Virginia, on Thursday last, was welcomed to the hospitalities of the town by the mayor and council. A splendid dinner was prepared at the Virginia Hotel of which the visitors and a number of citizens partook. To a complimentary toast the President responded—we quote from the *Vindicator*—as follows:

"He alluded to the pleasure it afforded him of visiting the citizens of Staunton, and breathing the atmosphere of Virginia, not only from its invigorating effects, but on account of its nationality. He adverted to the thoughts suggested as he passed in sight of Monticello, and expatiated with ardent eloquence upon the value and importance of preserving inviolate that great chart of our liberty—the constitution—in the forming of which Mr. Jefferson acted so prominent a part. His feelings revolted from the idea of a dissolution of the Union. It would be the blight of innumerable woes, from the contemplation of which he shrank. He continued by alluding to the greatness of Virginia, not only as it respected the enlarged patriotism of her people, but her physical resources, and closed by returning his thanks for the cordial welcome that had been extended to him."

"Subsequently, the President and Senator Mason visited the Insane Asylum and the Deaf and Dumb Institution, expressing much pleasure at all they saw. On Friday morning the President and Mrs. Pierce, Senator Mason, J. S. Barbour, jr., and others, left by a special train for the springs."

**A MOST GLOOMY PICTURE.**

A most worthy citizen sends the Richmond Enquirer the following, which is enough to make one's heart bleed for the sufferings of our brethren:

Nonfolk, Aug. 18, 1855.

There is no abatement of the yellow fever either in this city or Portsmouth. During this week, there has been a daily increase in the burials at Norfolk, and from all I can learn, the last twenty hours will show about 12 deaths, many of whom are our best and most useful citizens.

Thousands of our people have left us, and many more are daily going off to occupy corn houses and stables, half frantic with alarm. I learn to-day that cases have occurred three miles from this city, which makes us poor mortals think that we here should be better contented with our condition. My heart sickens at the recital of our sufferings, and I long to say no more. The only thing I will say more, we have as yet experienced in Norfolk. I trust God will spare this plague may not visit Richmond.

It becomes every day more mysterious, and truly it walketh in darkness. Your friend, J. W.

**PROGRESS OF THE FEVER AT NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH.**—We extract from the Richmond Dispatch, of Monday 3d inst., the following:

The accounts from the infected cities are of a most melancholy character. In Norfolk, on Friday, there were forty burials, and nine deaths after the list was made up.

The Augusta, Saturday evening, brought up several persons who had gone down to tend the sick, some of them having yielded to the earnest advice of physicians, who assured them that to remain was almost certain death. One informant, who left Norfolk Saturday, says that the state of things there is truly appalling. While walking one of the principal streets, he saw a man lying on a cedar cap, in almost the agony of death, with no one in sight. A little further on he saw a child rushing screaming from a house, and upon going in, found that one of her parents had just died, and the other was lying on a bed of death.

**FEVER IN PORTSMOUTH.**—The Portsmouth Transcript has the following account of his field of mid-summer for four days:

500 patients were visited in town, including new cases, on Wednesday. On Tuesday, 13 deaths, 11 on Wednesday—as reported by the attending physicians. On Thursday, 559 visited—81 new cases. The deaths as reported by authority were 13 to town and 14 at the U. S. Navy Hospital, making a total of 27. Physicians think the disease has or is assuming a milder type.

**ARREST OF THE PESTILENCE.**—A writer in Saturday's National Intelligencer suggests an expedient for staying the ravages of the Yellow Fever, by the removal of the whole population of Norfolk and Portsmouth to Old Point and the Rap-Rap. That removal (he says) can be effected in one day. Provisions of all kinds can be easily conveyed to those places. In a healthy locality, such as either of them, the fever will not diffuse itself. The sick may die, and the tainted may become sick—but the healthy will escape. If they remain in the infected District no abatement of the pestilence can be expected till frost nearly two months off. In that period, what misery what woe, what bereavement may we not witness! Prompt and decisive action is invoked.

**A MISER'S EPIGRAPH.**

"Here lies Old Thirtie-two. Per cent! The more he got the more he lent! The more he lent the more he craved! Good God! can such a soul be saved?"

**LIGNEOUS PAPER MILL.**—We mentioned a few weeks since, says the Little Falls (N. Y.) Journal, that the foundation for a new paper mill for the manufacture of paper from Basswood had been commenced in our village, by Mr. George W. Beardslee, of Albany. It will be the most substantial and durable building in our village. The dimensions of the main building are: 81 by 100 feet, with a wing on the east side of 50 feet wide and 90 feet long. Mr. Beardslee is manufacturing his own paper engines in this village. There will be from fifteen to twenty of them for the manufacture of pulp, capable of turning out 50 tons per week. Mr. B. will be confined to basswood. He has experimented with spruce, pine, hemlock, white-oak, buckeye, &c., and is confident he can produce a good, first rate quality of paper from each of them, and at a less price than printers are now obliged to pay. The mill will be in readiness for operation about the 1st October, when we shall have more to say about it.

**A BURGULAR DETECTOR.**—Quite a singular machine has been exhibited lately in our city, for the detection of burglars, by a "Yankee," whose business seems to be to sell rights for counties. The contrivance consists of a bell attached to a spring and a fluid lamp with a match attached also to a spring from this machine (which can be placed at the head of one's bed, or any other desirable place) run wires to be attached to every door and window in the house. In case either is moved, the alarm bell is set in motion and a light struck, leaving nothing to be done but the seizing one's revolvers and boots. The cost of the article is put at \$15, and it is pronounced by a machinist friend as working admirably.

**IMPORTANT IRISH MOVEMENT.**

The New York Herald of Monday last, says a great Convention of Irishmen has been held in Massachusetts that have placed themselves upon a platform likely to unite the entire Irish population of the country. Fifty-five towns were represented, besides which there were twenty-five delegates from local societies and twelve invited guests. The avowed object of the movement is "to profit by the advent of O'Connell's long promised era of hope, when England's difficulty would become Ireland's opportunity."

The capital prizes drawn at Concert Hall, in Mason City, on the 3d September, in the Jasper County Academy Lottery, were distributed as follows:

1st	5,000 in Cleveland, Ohio.
2d	2,000 in Lynchburg, Va.
3d	1,200 in Brooklyn, N. Y.
4th	1,100 in Vicksburg, Miss.

An awful explosion at Naples occurred in the castle Nuovo, where percussion caps are made, on the 29th July. The entire building was blown up, and it is said at least 200 persons have been buried in the debris. Fearing that another revolution had broken out, the soldiers rushed to arms, while the inhabitants, imagining that an earthquake had happened, ran about in a frantic condition. The windows of the palace were broken and there were grave shakings of the head whether this was not a grand conspiracy to extricate the royal family.

**DEATH FROM THE BITE OF A SNAKE.**—Mrs. Hevener, the wife of John Hevener, of Pendleton Co., Virginia, was bitten by a rattlesnake, at the residence of her husband in that county, on last Thursday morning, and died from the effects of the bite, on the evening of the same day.

**A Large Corn Field.**—On an eminence near the city, may be seen at one sight, sixteen thousand acres of corn in one body, divided only by a few fences. It extends up this side of the Miami towards Elizabeth town. At an average of sixty bushels to the acre, which we believe is below what the average will be, this body of land will yield nine hundred and sixty thousand, or nearly one million bushels. The gold diggings of California scarcely equals it. *Lawrenceburg (Ind.) Register.*

**A MAN AND TWO CHILDREN BURNED TO DEATH.**—An awful catastrophe occurred at Rouse Point, Canada, on the 28th ult., involving the death of three persons. It seems that Mrs. Mary Kennedy had procured a barrel of whiskey from this city, which by some means suddenly caught fire, and the flames spread so rapidly that two of the children of Mrs. Kennedy, and a man by the name of Patrick McGrath, were burned to death. Mrs. Kennedy was also severely burnt, and was not at last accounts expected to live.

In Paris the telegraph wires are laid underground, to poles being seen in the streets. A trench is dug twelve or 18 inches wide, in which the wires are placed side by side, but so as not to touch each other. Liquid bitumen is then poured on, which surrounds the wires and completely isolates them. It secures them from damage by accident or design and from being deranged by atmospheric influence. The same plan is to be adopted at Lyons.

## THE DISTINGUISHED GENIUS OF THE AGE.

Nature, now and then, brings to such geniuses as Newton, Shakespeare, Talleyrand, Milton, Nelson, Napoleon, Washington, Franklin, Jefferson, Lowell, Cromwell and Jackson. Their powerful intellects compelled the world to admire them.

The genius of the present age is Dr. HOLLOWAY. In the progress of the sciences, this age is immeasurably superior to any former one. The wonderful discoveries in the science of medicine has made great progress. Professor Holloway has covered and prepared a remedy for diseases of man in whatever climate they may have given him birth. We have, in a former article, introduced our readers this distinguished physician whose reputation is already engraving on the history of the age. As a physician he has copied Nature, and among physicians he stands the acknowledged Emperor. Meth in the sale of his medicines, and in the number of patients he has taken them, he is unrivalled. Professor Holloway has labored to supply the human family with a permanent remedy for their diseases, to which the afflicted may have recourse with absolute certainty that they will be cured. There is no disease to which they will not afford relief. His Pills and Ointment, prepared from selections from the vegetable kingdom, with great care, drive disease out of the system. The hands of the most intelligent minds of nations, men distinguished in every sphere of life—the statesman, philosopher, conqueror, and those who highest aim is to do good to their fellow men, unite in their praises of the remedies discovered by Professor Holloway for the removal of disease.

In uniting in this general recommendation of the remarkable virtues of Holloway's remedies we only perform a Christian duty, which the press should never neglect. Those who are enemies for the good they do in the world, has a just claim upon the press for aid in extending the good to the extent of the power. Therefore, we have determined to express our opinion that Holloway's Pills and Ointment are adapted to the removal of disease, and have restored millions of the sick to health. *New York Atlas.*

**A CARD.**

MR. FIGURES: Allow me to say, if you please, through your paper to the friends and patrons of *Bacon's F. Institute* that our apparatus, including a Telescope of very considerable power, was shipped from Boston on the 13th August, and will be here in a few days. A set of splendid Chandeliers has been ordered for our Chapel and Hall, and will soon reach us.

But the object of this Card is to inform our friends of the new arrangement which we have made in the French Department. Madeleine de France, a lady highly recommended as a successful Teacher in both France and England, has been employed as a Teacher of the French Language. She will reside in the Institute, preside at a table where only the French language is spoken; and in all her intercourse with her pupils both in and out of School, she will speak only in French, and require them to do the same. This arrangement must necessarily recommend itself in a particular manner to all persons who wish their daughters to become well acquainted, in comparatively a short time, with the "Court language of the World." We are resolved to make the Institute not only eminently worthy of general patronage, but as a Boarding School to give it so many advantages that even persons living in the City will sometimes find it to their interest to place their daughters for a Season or more as resident pupils in the Institute.

G. M. EVERHART, Pres't.

Sept. 3d, 1855.

Louis Kossuth a year ago transmitted a memorial to President Pierce inquiring whether in the event of a revolutionary contest in Hungary, and Italy, American ships will be permitted, under the laws of the United States, to clear for ports in the possession of the insurgents? And whether such ships will be exempt from search or seizure on the high seas by the Austrian vessels of war? He now publishes the memorial in the New York Times and complains that the President returned no answers to his inquiries. Had he done so we think the American people would have had just ground for complaint.

A boy 13 or 14 years old named Ward killed another boy about the same age named Lewis, a few days ago near Maryville, Tenn. by cutting his bowels out with a knife. Ward was lodged in jail.

The Montevideo Herald notices specimens of rich silver ore taken from mines near the Coosa river owned by Col. J. E. George. Six ounces of the ore produced two ounces of metal. Mining operations will be commenced at the mine in October next.

**Holloway's Pills**, the most celebrated of remedies in the Union for the cure of diseases of the Liver and Stomach. Edmund Alga, of Cooperstown, New York, was for the period of nineteen years a complete misery to himself, and a burden to his friends, he suffered so severely and continuously from liver complaint, and a disordered stomach, that he was constantly for weeks together confined to his bed, the doctors did him no good, and he therefore left off consulting them. Nine weeks ago he commenced using Holloway's Pills, and his wife called last week at the store of Professor Holloway, to acknowledge most gratefully, that her husband is quite cured. Professor Holloway hopes that the thousands of others in the Union who have been benefited will now come forward.















Sheriff Sales.

BY virtue of two executions issued from the Circuit Court of Benton County and to me directed, one in favor of S. P. Hudson and one in favor of Hudson & Stokes, against Henry Boozer, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, before the court house door in the Town of Jacksonville, on the first Monday in October next, the following described land, to-wit: the north west quarter of Section 14, township 13 range eight, containing 160 acres, levied on as the property of said Boozer to satisfy said executions.

A. BROWN, Sheriff.  
Aug. 20, 1855.

Also at the same time and place,

By virtue of two executions issued from the Circuit Court of Benton County and to me directed, one in favor of S. P. Hudson and one in favor of Hudson & Stokes, against Henry Boozer, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, before the court house door in the Town of Jacksonville, on the first Monday in October next, the following described land to-wit: the north east fourth of the north east quarter section 22, township 14, range 9, containing 40 acres; and the south west fourth of the south east quarter section 15 township 14, range 9, 40 acres; also the west half of the north east fourth section 22, township 14, range 9, containing 80 acres, levied on as the property of said Gaines, to satisfy said executions.

A. BROWN, Sheriff.  
Aug. 29, 1855.

Also at the same time and place,

By virtue of one execution issued from the Circuit Court of Benton County and to me directed, in favor of Hudson & Stokes and against Henry Walden, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, the following described land, to-wit: the west half of the south west quarter section 6, township 13, range 9, levied on as the property of said Walden, to satisfy said execution.

A. BROWN, Sheriff.  
Aug. 29, 1855.

Also at the same time and place,

By virtue of one execution issued from the Circuit Court of Benton County and to me directed, in favor of Matthew Hicks and against Anderson McLeary, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, the following described land, to-wit: the north west fourth of the south west fourth of section 7, township 14, range 12, 40 acres; the south west fourth of the north west fourth of section 7, township 14, range 12, 40 acres; and the north east fourth of the north west fourth of section 7, township 14, range 12, 40 acres, levied on as the property of said McLeary, to satisfy said execution.

A. BROWN, Sheriff.  
Aug. 29, 1855.

Also at the same time and place,

By virtue of one execution issued from the Circuit Court of Benton County and to me directed, in favor of J. H. and A. B. Tidmore, and against N. T. Andrews, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, the following described land, to-wit: the east half of fraction 5, section 30, T. 12, range 8, 24 acres; fraction 6, section 30, township 12, range 8, 40 acres, levied on as the property of said Andrews, to satisfy said execution.

A. BROWN, Sheriff.  
Aug. 29, 1855.

Also at the same time and place,

By virtue of two executions, one in favor of Joseph Young, and one in favor of George Moore, both against Robert Bane, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, the following described land, to-wit: the west part of section 20, township 13, range 9, containing 250 acres, levied on as the property of said Bane, to satisfy said executions.

A. BROWN, Sheriff.  
Aug. 22, 1855.

Also at the same time and place,

By virtue of one execution issued from the Circuit Court of Benton County and to me directed, in favor of A. H. Miller and against Uriah Nipper, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash the following described land, to-wit: the south east fourth of the south east fourth of section 22, township 14, range 6, containing 36 acres. Also fraction 6 of section 5, township 15, range 6, containing 39 acres, levied on as the property of said Nipper and Allen to satisfy said fi. fa.

A. BROWN, Sheriff.  
Aug. 20, 1855.

Also at the same time and place,

By virtue of an execution issued from the Circuit Court of Benton County and to me directed, in favor of Jesse Moses, against Timothy Nipper and John Allen, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, the following described land, to-wit: the south east fourth of the south east fourth of section 22, township 14, range 6, containing 36 acres. Also fraction 6 of section 5, township 15, range 6, containing 39 acres, levied on as the property of said Nipper and Allen to satisfy said fi. fa.

A. BROWN, Sheriff.  
Aug. 20, 1855.

WONDERFUL!

New York in Jacksonville!!  
The undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Jacksonville and the surrounding country, that he has opened a

Cabinet Shop.

ON THE PUBLIC SQUARE, a few doors from the Brick Hotel, where he is constantly manufacturing all kinds of FURNITURE, of the best quality and latest styles. He has now on hand and for sale elegant Secretaries and Book-cases, Dressing Bureaus, Centre Tables, Sofas, the genuine article of French Bedstead. Also the Cottage Binspread, together with a large lot of other furniture too tedious to mention, which he warrants to be equal if not superior to NEW YORK FURNITURE, having finished his trade in New York, and having a long practice in the business, he feels qualified to finish anything in his line in the best manner. Those desiring fine cheap FURNITURE will do well to give him a call.

JAMES G. DAILEY.  
N. B.—Country produce of all kinds taken in exchange for furniture.

February 27, 1855—tf.  
Wm. E. ALEXANDER & CO.  
WHOLESALE GROCERS.  
KEEPS constantly on hand a large stock of choice meats in that line.

30,000 lbs Prime Bacon now in store.

5,000 lbs. Prime Leaf Lard now in store.

Deppre Brick Store, opposite Rail Road Lot.

Rome, Ga., May 20, 1855.

EUGENE LCHARDY,

CIVIL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEER.

Surveyor & Architect.

POST OFFICE, BONE, GA.

LAND FOR SALE.

The undersigned offers for sale on

accommodating

terms, the tract of Land whereon

he now resides, eight miles south of

Jacksonville, and within 3 miles of

the Steam Mill and Rail Road,

containing

220 Acres.

In a good state of cultivation, with

tolerable good dwelling and out

houses. There are several never-

falling springs on the place, and an

abundance of stock water. There

are also indications of what is sup-

posed to be valuable metals, lead,

silver, or something else, specimens

of which can be seen at this office.

Twelve months credit will be given

on one half the purchase money.

500 bushels of corn, a quantity of

fodder, and some stock hogs and

cattle would also be sold if desired.

Those who want a bargain would

do well to call and examine the

place.

Wm. L. BROWNING.

Aug. 29, 1855.

STATE OF ALABAMA,

Benton County.

Taken up and posted

before Benj. A. Brooks

Esq., by Jacob Adkins,

a certain Bay HORSE, fifteen

hands high, both hind feet white,

shod before, some saddle marks,

also some marks of the collar, about

eight years old appraised at Eighty

Dollars, this August 27th 1855.

A. WOODS.

Judge of Probate.

GUARDIAN'S SALE

of

Valuable Land.

Under and by virtue of

a decree of the Probate

Court of Benton County, Ala. made

on the 13th day of August, 1855,

the undersigned, as Guardian for

the minor heirs of Wm. F. Smith,

deceased, will proceed to sell to

the highest bidder, at the residence

of Wm. Carmichael, on Monday

the 1st day of OCTOBER next,

the following described Land, to-wit:

The east half of the north

east fourth of section 33, township

13, range 12, and the west half of

the north west quarter of section

33, township 13, range 12, also the

north east quarter of the south

fourth, and west half of the south

east fourth of section 27, township

13, range 11, East in the Coosa

Land District, containing 240 acres

more or less.

Said Land will be sold on credit

of Twelve months with interest

from date, note and approved

security will be required for the

purchase money.

Wm. CARMICHAEL,

Guardian, &c.

Aug. 29, 1855.

CO. HITTED

To the Jail at Jackso-

ville, Benton County, Ala.

on the 20th day of Au-

gust, 1855, before W. C.

Price, Esq., a Negro man who

calls his name Jacob, and says he

belongs to Robert Williams, of Ma-

con County, Ala. Said negro man

is about 28 or 30 years of age, a-

bout 5 feet seven inches in height

black complexion.

The owner is hereby notified to

come forward, pay charges, and

prove property, by some disinter-

ested person, and take him away

or he will be dealt with as the sta-

tute in such cases provides.

A. BROWN, Sheriff &c.

Aug. 22, 1855.

Helmhold's Genuine Pre-

parations.

Compound Fluid Extract Buchu,

for diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys, Secret

Diagnos, Stricture, Hematuria, and all diseases

Female, from whatever cause they may have

originated, and no matter of how long stand-

ing. If you have contracted the fearful disease

when once seated in the system, will surely go

down from one generation to another, undermin-

ing the constitution, and sapping the very vital

fluids of life, do not trust yourself in the hands

of Quacks, who start up every day in a city, and

fill the papers with glowing falsehoods, and

so well calculated to deceive the young, and

so much respected by the public. You cannot

be too careful in the selection of a remedy in

these cases.

The Fluid Extract Buchu has been prepared

by eminent physicians the greatest remedy

ever known. It is a delicate, and pleasant

in its use, and very innocent in its action, and

yet so thorough that it annihilates every particle

of the cruel and poisonous virus of this dreadful

disease, and discharges it from the system, and

restores the system to its original purity.

Constitutional Debility, brought on by self-

abuse, a most terrible disease, which has de-

stroyed the human race to untold griefs, and

thus blighting the brilliant hopes of parents, and

lighting in the end the glorious ambition of many

a noble youth, can be cured by this infallible

remedy. And as a medicine which must bene-

fit everybody, from the simply delicate to the con-

fined and debilitated, an equal is to be

found acting both as a Cure and preventive.

Helmhold's Highly Concentrated

Compound Fluid Extract Sar-

saparilla,

For Purifying the Blood, removing all

diseases arising from excess of Mercur-

ry, exposure and imprudence in life,

chronic constitutional disease, arising

from an impure state of the Blood,

and the only reliable and effectual

known remedy for the cure of Scrofu-

la, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ulcer-

ations of the Throat and Legs, Pains

and Swellings of the Bones, Tetter,

Pimples on the Face, and all Scaly

Eruptions of the Skin.

This article is now prescribed by some of the

most distinguished physicians in the country, and

has proved every efficient in practice than any

preparation of Sarsaparilla yet offered to the

public. Several cases of secondary Syphilis,

Mercurial and Scrofulous diseases have been

removed in the instance of one of our Public

Institutions which had for many years resisted

every mode of treatment that could be devised.

These cases furnish striking examples of the

power of this medicine in eradicating even the

most inveterate diseases, after the glands

were destroyed, and the bones already affected

were destroyed, and the bones already affected

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FEVER & AGUE

OR

CHILLS AND FEVER.

CHAMPION'S AGUE PILLS WILL

CURE IT.

AMONG the thousands of pre-

parations of all kinds now scat-

tered throughout the country, every

one knows that of them all, not

one in ten is worth anything.

Knowing this to be the fact, we

hesitate somewhat in introducing

Champion's Pills to the Public.

But that which is deserving patron-

age should receive it, and we thus

introduce to your attention the

merits of Champion's Ague Pills,

which we do think worthy of pub-

lic favor. They have now been

before the people of the South and

West for sixteen years, and we do

not know of a single instance where

they have failed to effect a standing

cure when taken in sufficient quan-

tity and according to the direc-

tions.

They also stand unrivaled in

other fevers originating in the same

causes, and are perfectly safe being

entirely vegetable.

Champion's Anti-Bilious Pills,

stand without a superior, acting by

their different components upon

the Stomach, Liver, Bowels and

Blood, and are especially beneficial

in Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia,

Habitual Constiveness, Sick Head-

ache and Sick Stomach, etc.; to

gether with all that class diseases.







FOR PRESIDENT,  
FRANKLIN PIERCE;  
SUBJECT TO THE DECISION OF A DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION.

**For Sheriff.**  
We are authorised to announce JAMES B. FARMER, as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton County.

We are authorised to announce Wm. J. WILLIS, as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton County.

We are authorised to announce A. B. LITTLEJOHN, as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton County.

**For Brigadier General.**  
We are authorised to announce JAMES MARTIN, of Randolph county, as a candidate for Brigadier General of the 16th Brigade, 8th Division, Ala. Militia.

We are authorised to announce MERRITT P. HENDERSON, as a candidate for Brigadier General of the 16th Brigade, 8th Division Ala. Militia.

We are authorised to announce CHARLES N. JELKS of this county as a candidate for Brigadier General of the 16th Brigade, 8th Division Ala. Militia.

We are authorised to announce C. S. REEVES, of Randolph County as a candidate for Brigadier General of the 16th Brigade, 8th Division, Ala. Militia.

We have placed at our mast head this week the name of Franklin Pierce for re election to the office of President at the next election, subject to the decision of a Democratic National Convention. We think it unnecessary to say more in this connection, than that there is nothing in the past history of the administration of President Pierce, his present position, or the hopes of his friends for the future, which is not altogether acceptable to the democratic party. We do this now, simply to indicate what we believe to be the current of public opinion in this State, so far as we are able to judge, and because we wish to see some expression of public sentiment in various sections of the Union, in ample time for holding the National Convention, while we presume will convene in May next.

We invite the attention of the public generally, and particularly those more immediately interested, to the communication of "Citizen," which embodies many interesting facts contained in the late report of the Officers of the Ala. & Tennessee River Rail Road. The object of the communication will be apparent to the reader. It is a praiseworthy one—that of soliciting aid for the road, & producing harmony & concert of action on the part of all its friends. The writer mentions the fact that steps had been taken to procure iron to finish the road to the river. The President of the road has recently returned from New York, where he purchased upwards of 3,000 tons of iron on an amount sufficient to finish it not only to that point, but to the 100 mile station, all to be delivered at Mobile, in quantities as needed, and the last by 1st Jan. next. This encouraging fact we presume was not known to the writer. From the fact that this communication is numbered, we suppose it is the intention of the author to continue through several others, which we hope he will do, at least until he has finished a review of the report and given many other interesting facts in addition to those contained in the present number.

Those who may wish to invest capital profitably in valuable real estate would do well not to overlook the Trust sale of Real Estate, Iron Works, Mills &c. advertised in this paper to take place in Talladega, on Tuesday the 6th day of November next. The fact is worthy of particular consideration too, that the Mills and Iron Works are all new, and not offered for sale because they have proved unprofitable, but to settle up the embarrassed affairs of the Proprietor, and close the Debt of Trust. We have seen some specimens of copper ore brought from the land, alluded to in the advertisement, and it was pronounced to be the best that had been brought to this place.

Judge Elmore has given notice to the Attorney General of his intention to resist through the courts of the country his removal from office by the President, on the ground "that under the Kansas-Nebraska act no power is given to the President to remove at his will and pleasure the Judicial officers of the Territory."

A new paper has recently been established in Dalton, Ga., called the Democratic Expressor, and is of fine size and printed on good material.

The Yellow Fever it will be seen by extracts published, is still raging, not only with unabated, but increased violence in Norfolk and Portsmouth; and what is still worse, it is spreading in the country, and the small pox is attacking those whom the fever spares. The fever has recently broken out at Coopers Wells, in Miss. and other places. If the present warm September weather continues, we shall expect to hear still more disastrous news.

**THE LOUISVILLE RIOTS.**—As a number of our readers have expressed a desire to hear more of the particulars of the late horrible, disgraceful, election riots in Louisville, we have copied in to day's paper from the "Indianapolis Sentinel," the statement of an "Eye Witness," and also a short extract on the same subject from the letter of the correspondent of the New York Post. These statements throw the blame almost exclusively upon the Know Nothing party.

Mexico.—The New Orleans True Delta, in commenting on the recent revolution in Mexico, the flight of Santa Anna, &c. anticipates shortly a fierce conflict between the various military rulers, before the gates of the capital; and thinks that such an event will be the signal for the separation of the North and South, and that the question of their annexation to the United States will soon be presented, probably at the next session of Congress.

The Post Office at Pulaski has been removed to Morrisville, and the name changed to that of Morrisville, and T. J. Loyd, Esq. appointed Post Master.

**One Day Later.**  
New York, Sept. 6.—London, Saturday.—It is reported at Paris that fifty thousand additional troops have been ordered to the Crimea.

The White Sea squadron captured two Russian ships, one of which was a steamer. The Allies are about quitting the Sea.

Austria has declared that she will treat with military law, all persons that are found tampering with Austrian soldiers, with the view of inducing them to join the Anglo-Saxon league.

Prussia has sent Agents to the leading cities of Europe to raise a loan for the Russian Government.

Victoria was rapturously received at Paris. Ministerial crisis in Greece.

Dispatches regarding the bombardment of Swatow, are indefinite. It is generally believed that they are exaggerated.

The French loss at Tchernaya was one thousand, and Sardinian six hundred.

The reported accession of Spain to the Allies is complete. Also, Denmark and Sweden are about joining. It is also stated that Austria has submitted new proposals of peace, but there is not much reliance in these reports.

Gen. Simpson says the army is successfully employed in strengthening the advanced works. Health good.

Spain.—Escalante, the war Minister, left for Washington. There are unimportant disturbances at Barcelona.

Austria.—A ministerial crisis is threatened.

GERMANY.—The Wurtemberg Chamber have dissolved in consequence of passing restrictions in favor of a more liberal federal constitution.

New York, Sept. 7.—Swatow affair is grossly exaggerated. It is a bloodless victory. The bombs and shells of the Allies failed to reach Helsingfors. All the coast batteries at Swatow remain untouched, as the Allies were afraid to venture in their reach. The London Times admits that the attack was a failure. The Allies are preparing to winter in the Crimea.

**The Yellow Fever in Norfolk.**

This day a week ago, the deaths in Norfolk were supposed to be over. In Portsmouth they were, we believe, thirty-seven. The suffering in both places baffles and beggars all description. The very latest intelligence we have is in the following despatch to the Charleston Mercury: BALTIMORE, Sept. 7.—The merchants of Boston have sent \$4000, New York \$6000, and Philadelphia \$10,000, of which \$3000 were received at the Philadelphia North American office this morning. The pestilence is increasing, and there is almost a famine in Norfolk. The death in the two cities are more numerous than ever.

There were at the latest dates fifty corpses in Norfolk unburied for the want of coffins. The cemeteries were trenched only a few inches deep, to receive the dead. A famine is threatened in the city. The President and Cabinet have been obliged to decline to remove the troops from old Point Comfort, and to allow the transportation of the people of Norfolk, as they were petitioned to do. Mr. Pierce presented the committee a purse of \$325 for the labor and himself, and offered to do more if it became necessary. We append some items in regard to the epidemic:

The Norfolk Argus of Monday last says: "If any one wishes to see the picture of 'destruction and death' in its most sorrowful form, let him take a walk to our Potter's field, in Norfolk, any morning before seven o'clock. He will then see numbers of coffins scattered promiscuously on the ground, emitting a most horrible effluvia, left there the previous night for internment the next morning. Sometimes these shells of mortality, for the want of a sufficient number of grave diggers, are left rotting and stinking in the sun during the greater part of the day. On Saturday there were a dozen or more shocking burials in Norfolk and Portsmouth—the dead being interred only six inches in the ground, boxed but uncoffined, owing to the scarcity of coffins. In many instances two and three were laid side by side together, in a coarse box, hastily constructed for the purpose, and so interred."

On Monday there were fifty corpses lying without coffins to bury them with.

About two hundred coffins have been sent to Norfolk from Richmond. Fifty were also sent down from Baltimore on Tuesday. Grave diggers are in great demand, and horses and buggies are also very much needed. Hay and all other kinds of provender, are said to be very scarce also. On Sunday, it was represented that there was not a bale of hay in the place. Dr. N. C. Whithead the Mayor of Norfolk, has issued an order for the impressing of all vehicles for the use of physicians. Several stables have been made use of in accordance with the proclamation.

The city councils of Norfolk, have appointed a committee to superintend the digging of trenches at "Potter's Field," in which to bury the dead, as the mortality is becoming too great to admit of burying them in the usual manner.

We learn that the epidemic has extended to animals, and dogs and cats are found lying about dead, with unmistakable evidence of the 'plague'—such as bleeding from the nose and mouth, &c.

On Sunday morning the fly known as the "plague fly," appeared in Norfolk. It is a flat insect with black back and red belly, and has very large wings. In Paris mouth they were so thick in the streets as to annoy persons walking, and induced them to place a covering over their faces. The appearance of this fly is generally considered a good omen, as it is supposed to devour the malaria.

**THE LOUISVILLE RIOTS.**

A correspondent of the N. Y. Post, in a letter dated the 16th inst. writes the following concerning the riots at Louisville: "The same correspondent is also informed that over 600 Irish and German laborers and tradesmen left the city during the two days after the riot, to make Cincinnati their permanent abode, and that an auction of postponed other sales previously advertised to make room for a large accumulation of second hand furniture which must be promptly sold under the hammer."

"I have taken some pains to get accurate information as to the origin of the riots, and think there is no doubt that the American party having struck the first blow. They charged upon the Irish, the preparation of arms, and in the language of the Louisville Journal, 'the pouring of a promiscuous and murderous fire from their dwelling houses upon the passers by.' But the murderous fire seems to have been kindled by the Know Nothings. Two only are said to have been killed, while twenty-four others were more or less wounded by revolvers, clubs, pitchforks, and burning. One of those who was shot by an unknown hand while awaiting a second blow at an unarmed Irishman, whom he had already knocked down, and carried 'an American citizen' and served out two terms in the penitentiary. The facts go to prove that the armed preparation and the provocative were with the Know Nothings. They, and not the foreigners, had the clubs, the revolvers, the pitchforks, and they did the burning. There was no fighting. It was an 'American' coup d'etat."

One more straw. Seeing that the yellow ticket was the protective one of the Know Nothings, some citizens of foreign birth adopted the harmless artifice of carrying one openly in the hand, having a white one concealed to drop into the ballot box. But it was of no use. They were watched and clubbed as they came out of the crowd. Who destroyed the freedom of the ballot, by adopting the distinctive ticket? Who preconcerted this deliberate outrage on the rights of citizenship? By what party were clubs suspended over the heads, and loaded pistols aimed at the men who held white tickets? This, Messrs. Prentice & Co. was the first blow, and you struck it.

If it were true and known, as now pretended, that the Irish were armed beforehand, why did not the Know Nothing Mayor disarm them, and prevent the riot, as he might, and should have done. There are growlings and single assaults hanging on the heels of this infernal riot; but the probability is, that there will be no further serious disturbances at present."

them, and prevent the riot, as he might, and should have done. There are growlings and single assaults hanging on the heels of this infernal riot; but the probability is, that there will be no further serious disturbances at present."

[For the Jacksonville Republican.]  
OUR RAIL ROAD.  
No 1.

The following statement is predicated upon the Report of T. B. Goldsby President of the Ala. & Ten. River R. R. Co., made to the Stockholders in Convention at Shelby Springs, July 9th, 1855.

There was then finished said road, and in successful operation 62 miles, the net earnings of which for the year ending July 1st, 1855, was \$34,417.48.

When contrasted with other works of this character, this result is regarded as highly favorable.

"There has been no interruption of the regularity of the Trains except the failure of one Passenger, and one Freight Train, caused by a severe storm. No accident has occurred to life or limb or the machinery."

This is an indication of proper care and diligence on the part of those charged with the Transportation Department, and is suggestive of the superior character of the Road.

Rolling stock now on the Road as follows: 1 Passenger and 4 Freight Locomotives, and one Freight Engine in the shop undergoing repairs. Also 5 Passenger, 2 baggage, 3 Stock, 10 Merchandise Box and 24 Platform Cars—all eight wheeled; 13 Coal, 8 Platform, 7 Hand Cars and 5 small Trucks. Wheels and Axles on hand for 14 additional Cars.

Twenty three miles more will bring the Road to the East bank of the Coosa River, of this 23 miles, the whole is graded except 4 sections which are now under contract to Jas M. Crook and others, to be finished during this month (Sept.)

The Masonry and Bridging to the Coosa River, including the bridge across that River are finished. Steps are taken to obtain the iron necessary to extend the track to this point.

All the grading not finished or nearly so, from the East Bank of the Coosa River to the 100 mile station from Selma, is under contract with Jas M. Crook, and Terry & Pennington, to be finished by the 1st of April next."

Much of that portion of the Northern Division lying between the 100 mile station and Jacksonville, is graded; the masonry also of said portion being mostly completed.

The means of the company seem to be as follows:

Balance due on stock	\$375,569.08
Bills received and cash on hand	29,529.12
Second Mortgage Bonds sold, but proceeds not collected	125,261.19
.. .. conditionally	37,225.00
.. .. not sold	100,000.00
First .. ..	338,150.00
Total	\$1,091,937.09

And, required to complete the road to Jacksonville \$752,909. But, due for materials & equipments &c., 100,954

From these statements it appears that the present means of the Company will be sufficient to extend the Road to Jacksonville, to complete its duties, and leave the sum of \$13,174, for its extension to Graham.

Moreover, it appears that the balance due by Stockholders would be sufficient to extend the Road to the 100 mile station—where the Company has the privilege of leasing and using a balance of its first Mortgage Bonds to the amount of \$338,150. There was the balance of the fund arising from the 2nd Mortgage Bonds sold, would be sufficient to build the Road to Jacksonville."

I make these statements to the people of Benton County through your columns, as I considered it proper that masses might not only enjoy the opportunity of reading the report, published in Pamphlet.

However much we may differ in opinion from the Directors in regard to a question involving our own name, date and individual interests, still we must seem from the foregoing statements, predicated upon the Report of Ed. White, and his associates, that they have steadily kept in view the interests of the Company.

The crisis through which the Directors have passed, has been one of extraordinary difficulty and peril, and yet they have been denied all external aid and either from the State or Congress, they nevertheless exhibit modesty, present and prospective, and candor (no one is entitled) of more than \$1,000,000—the Road being completed 62 miles and in successful operation.

"To err is human, to forgive Divine." Error sometimes proceeds from a public spirit and laudable feelings. A man may have such intense desire for the success of a great enterprise as to be hurried in his zeal from that prudent line of conduct he would otherwise observe. Then let us "forget and forgive," do good for evil and put to shame those that speak evil of us."

I have not spoken as pointedly as some might deem proper, or indeed as is my custom. This is a delicate subject. My object is to allay passion and invite harmony. I have spoken reluctantly; but I cannot remain unmoved when such important interests are involved.

If any consider me in error in regard to this matter, I hope they will ascribe it to the head; for if I know myself my intentions are pure.

CITIZEN.  
Dalton, Gadsden and Jacksonville Rail Road.  
Rome, Sept. 3rd, 1855.  
To the Editor of the Jacksonville Republican:

Dear Sir—I regret to have once more to put pen to paper to say a few words in relation to a subject which painfully disagreeable to me, but I believe it necessary to vindicate my rights by a denial of the facts stated by the Directors of the Company at the meeting held by them in Chattahoochee county, and in others along the line, as also to take up the defense of the whole body of Civil Engineers in the country whose honor and integrity make it necessary that proceedings, as unbecomingly (to say the least of them) as those which have been pursued by the said Directors, should be made public.

In order to make matters plain, I believe it necessary to state, that the contract entered into by me and the Directors on the 26th of August, 1854, stipulated that my services were engaged for the purpose of making thorough expert surveys; that my salary was to be \$1800 dollars per annum, payable quarterly; that all necessary traveling expenses were to be furnished to me free of expense; that my Assistants were to be paid 90 dollars per month. The paragraph which was introduced into the contract for fear of my serving the interests of Rome instead of those of the Company, was as follows:

"9th. 'The said Ed. White, on his part, hereby agrees to act only upon instructions, and directions received from the Co's representatives, the President, or, in his absence, from an authorized agent,' &c., &c."

At the end of the month of August I began the surveys of reconnaissance between Dalton and Chattahoochee Ridge, and over the ridge; and by the first days of September, I went with Messrs. Ed. White and S. S. Bailey to a meeting of the Board at Gadsden, Ala., after which I began the reconnaissance of the line in that State. When nearly through with it, the long exposure to the hot sun, the necessity of drinking every kind of water, and the fatigues, gave me a severe fever. The 27th of September I received from the Secretary an invitation to finish the reconnaissance of the line and to call my Assistants for the 16th day of October, which time was appointed by the President for starting the surveys from Dalton.

On the 1st of March, 1855, my Assistants had done their work, and on the 22d of the same month, I gave the complete work and report to the Directors and Board of Directors. I gave them in faithfully, although I considered it not to submit them until my salary and expenses had been received. I believed in the words of honor of the Duke of the Penes, R. K. Ford, that I should receive full justice from the Board of Directors, and I trusted them fully on the honor of the day.

I received instead of money, on the 23rd, a paper signed by Ed. White and S. S. Bailey, which I thought was worth \$244. I received besides renewed promises to the effect that my level and instruments, which had been broken in the surveys, would be repaired, or the value reimbursed to me.

On the 15th of May I went to Dalton to give a communication of the facts I had received from my friends in the county. I had already expended \$2500 in traveling and in the purchase of a new Transit instrument, or to take at cost the Transit belonging to the Company, giving in exchange a receipt to my order. After several interviews between the managers, Ed. White, and his associates, I received an answer from the President, S. S. Bailey, in presence of Messrs. Chester and For, both Directors of the road, and Mr. White, to the effect that he would not refund me the \$2500 Transit.

I was now convinced, not only that they were men who respected not their own contracts and signatures, but that their word of honor, and promise made in many previous instances, were not worth anything. Nothing but force done to deliver an instrument.

By June the 9th Mr. Deenan, my level, had received \$200.  
By June the 26th Mr. Vanden Corporal, (Transit paid for flag.) had received 200.  
By June the 7th Mr. Wadsworth (Transit) had received, 155 01.  
At this date I have received 499

Total cash received, \$973 94  
Add to that \$434, not worth the pocket knife of S. S. Bailey.  
For the balance due us, we were obliged enough to believe in the justice of the Board Directors, and to put our faith in the deceitful and false words and promises of Messrs. White and Bailey. In deed, in February, when the whole work was nearly done, these two officers called me and my Assistants for several days in my office, when working at the estimate, to sign a second contract which by the first Art. cuts off from my Assistants 9 days salary from the 16th to the

25th of October, which time they spent in Dalton, and from myself nearly two months pay.

By the second Art. it cuts off from each of my Assistants \$65, and from myself \$147. This is on the office work and estimate, on which we worked, besides the days, a great many nights.

By the third Art. we were robbed of six weeks of our time, or from the 6th of December to the 14th of January; and a great part of that time I spent in traveling, of cold days and nights, and paying out my money for the Company.

To overcome our indignant resistance to sign such an extraordinary contract; the two above named officers, had recourse to the most reprehensible means, namely, lies and false promises. They said that the object of this contract was chiefly to cover their responsibility before the Board of Directors that they were afraid of having spent more than they were authorized to do, that this contract would be binding in nothing, that the Board would render us justice, and that they themselves would expose our rights to the Board, that we should not lose a cent by it.

They were humble and flattering before I had, with my Assistants, signed their ignominious contract, they became arrogant and insolent after. We still hoped that the Board of Directors would do us justice. But the resolution taken in Chattahoochee county by that body, proves to me now that I was also deceived on their account. They declare that they have examined the books and vouchers of Mr. White and found them correctly kept, and that all was fully settled with me for my services according to the contracts. I cannot imagine how a body which has self respect can take resolutions on the hearing of but one party.

Our bill is easily made.  
From the 16th of October, 1854, to the 1st of March, 1855, 44 months, at \$90 per month, each, my 3 Assistants' salary is \$1215.  
From the 28th of August, 1854, to 22d of March, 1855, 6 months and 24 days, at \$180 per month, my salary amounts to 1029.  
My traveling expenses 49.  
Value of my level 150.

Total to our Credit \$2444.  
Total to our Debit 967.  
According to contract, balance to our Cr. \$1467.  
Damages for time lost, the instrument remaining unrepaired and not reimbursed 300.

Total \$1767.  
I cannot understand how the Board of Directors found the books of the Treasurer correct, and that I am paid fully for my services. The same ought to have given the reason why those books have never seen publicity.

There have been my bill, and that of my Assistants, and I intend making the Board of Directors accountable for it. I believe that the Board ought to have enlightened the Stockholders on the subject, since they found the books and vouchers of Mr. White correct, and yet it would be interesting to know something of the balance of the money subscribed for the surveys.

Allow me Mr. Editor, to call a Company which starts such an important enterprise, in such a mean way, a Wild Cat Company, a Lunatic. Such a factory must and will destroy the enterprise, what contractor will furnish the Company with a material and give to it his work to be paid as we have been. Messrs. White and Bailey have published a document, they are then respect the fact that they may sign the public what they please; they may deceive but please. What is the meaning of these resolutions of forgiveness, they ask from the public in the morning on their way? Would they be necessary if they had acted honestly or openly? I believe that it would only be necessary from a criminal who has outlived his usefulness, but this is the first instance in my knowledge of a Director of a Rail Road knowing such facts to be true, and then from public exposure.

The same officer reports me as an enemy of the Road. In answer to that, I will ask the stockholders, do you not regret in excess? I will give to you, I am sure, in their minds, but justification for their standard and that nothing will show to them who are the impostors. I will only add to this that I am a Rail Road man in the corporation received by the Free Trade Economists; it is that, in Railroad men in Trade, I wish to see free competition, cheap freight, cheap traveling, as I wish to see the lowest possible duties and taxation; in a word, Rail Roads, according to my principles, ought to benefit whole communities instead of portions of them or a few persons. I then, sincerely wish, and I declare here, that I have no objection at all to see the Kings, Ed. Dalton and the Rome Roads all built at once. Time, I am certain, will bring profitable business for every one.

The Directors pretend that by the help of the most expert Engineer they have found a line without a Tunnel, 3 or 4 miles shorter than mine, and this by turning the ridge. From Dalton to the Alabama State line, the distance I surveyed is 43 1/2 miles, and the aerial line is but 44 miles. From the point I strike the Chattahoochee Ridge to Dalton, the distance is 4 1/2 miles; from that point to the head of the mountain, the distance is between 4 1/2 to 5 miles, and from that turn, called Buzzard Roost, to Dalton, 3 1/2 to 4 miles. These three last points make nearly an equilateral triangle. Our great aim, in order to prove that they have found a line, is to prove that shorter than mine, must prove that the two sides of a triangle are smaller than the third side; they must prove that there is a shorter line between two points than the straight line, and that there is a shorter line than the aerial line. I advise them to go to school and study more of reward than any other class. The credit wider and longer get cheated; suffer more pecuniary loss, and are offered the victims of misapplied confidence, than any other calling in the community. People pay a price for the reward, and not make themselves ridiculous by their ignorance.

If the Board of Directors was able to

judge of the books of Mr. White, has it not answered to the other man I have pointed out for explanation, is very important for the stockholder to know whether myself or the Directors of the Board to figure their Treasurer and President, resembles, in some respect, the Bull of the Pope for the Priest, the assassin of a young girl.

Such was the reward we received for our arduous and laborious work—such the manner have been paid for it—and assumingly it don't allow much encouragement to give any more of our labor and health to such companies; but there is in ourselves, by laws, education, and civilization, to every human being a perception of right and wrong. If what is called conscience, or the most apparent relation between God and man—conscience, the stern tribunal of ours whose judgment we cannot escape. There private and public conscience, appeal without fear to both of them, to be judges between myself and the Directors. I ask every person interested in that great enterprise, to read attentively my report, to make a careful perusal of our laborious estimates and tables, to look with attention at our numerous maps and profiles, and consider our claims with impartiality, and I am not fearful for the result. I ask for my Assistants and for myself nothing but what is just and right. I ask the judgment of the contract of August 26th, which was agreed upon before the beginning of the work, ask nothing more.

The said contract of February when the work was nearly completed, is but a snare, a shame, a snare.

As for the misrepresentation, other like kindness made by Messrs. White and Bailey against me, I declare that I care not very little about them, that I should rather think myself very little honored with their praise and approval. I declare, by the contract, and by my self-respect, I am entirely separated from them, from the day submitted the whole work of experimental surveys (22d March), and consequently, that I am not responsible for anything they may have done since, or do hereafter. I protest against any use they may make my name to deceive the people along the line; such was also the object of my former communications.

I conclude here, sir, by stating again, that I regret having to make myself conspicuous, by defending myself from the attacks made by the directors of the Dalton Rail Road Company; but I have treated in a manner which a gentleman would patiently submit to, by man whose morality I have put to the test; and I beg to be excused on that account for the liberties of my indignation. Intending to allow justice to have its free course, I shall no more have recourse to publicity for a denunciation of the proceedings of Messrs. Ed. White and S. S. Bailey.

I remain, sir, your obedient servant,  
EUGENE LEHARDY, Civil Engineer.  
P. S. I have just learned that Mr. Ed. White has the modesty to write himself and propose to the meetings, the resolutions, for his forgiveness and that of his President, S. S. Bailey.

THE GRASSHOPPERS IN UTAH.—The great evil of Utah is said to have almost entirely destroyed by billions and trillions of grasshoppers. The Stockholder of the House of Representatives in that Territory, says, "The wheat crop, which promised so much, and which almost the only commodity of Utah, these thousands of grasshoppers, and these millions of insects, is like an extinguished light, gone—gone, and almost everything else that can be nibbled by grasshoppers, have vanished, like the business of a vision." To all appearance seed will not be raised for next crop, and as a matter of course, unless we make a desperate race on the grasshoppers, that summer may not go to Utah to starve. We consider the resemblance between the American grasshopper and the locust of Asia, the religious mind is almost led to believe that this scourge has been sent to punish the Mormons for their wickedness in establishing the corrupt institution of Polygamy.

INJUSTICE TO PUBLISHERS.—Mr. Joseph Mallon, on raising for the "Cleveland Leader," before taking charge of the "Chicago Tribune," wrote the following pertinent remarks:

"The result of my observations enable me to state, as a fact, that publishers of Newspapers are more poorly rewarded than any other class of men in the United States who invest an equal amount of labor capital and thought. They are expected to do more service for less pay, to stand more spurring and 'dead beating' to pull and defend more people, and sort of people, without fee or honor, of reward than any other class. The credit wider and longer get cheated; suffer more pecuniary loss, and are offered the victims of misapplied confidence, than any other calling in the community. People pay a price for the reward, and not make themselves ridiculous by their ignorance.

If the Board of Directors was able to



# FROM THE CITY OF SALT LAKE.

By the regular mail we have accounts from the Mormon city to the 1st of July. There is no news in the papers. In consequence of the extreme drought and the destruction of almost every description of vegetable matter by the grasshoppers, much suffering was anticipated during the coming season; so much so that the Governor urges the people not to part with any of their grain, but to husband it up for the faithful. It seems that the grasshoppers, after having devoured every particle of wheat, oats, grass, &c. had commenced their ravages upon the young fruit trees, and even peach trees and apples half grown were destroyed by them. They would rise up in swarms, and fill the atmosphere for miles as they flew along from place to place. The gardens and public grounds had been replanted two and three times, and as often eaten up again. Where the inhabitants of the Valley would get provender for their stock and breadstuff for themselves was a perplexing question. Eight hundred miles is the shortest distance it can be forwarded from. It may be the means of materially changing their plans for the future, and result in an abandonment of the Territory. Few Indians were met by the mail party on the route, and those few made away with themselves as soon as they were approached.—*National Intelligencer.*

**A REMARKABLE MAN.**—A correspondent of the Kentucky Statesman gives a sketch of an old citizen who is, perhaps, the oldest man in Kentucky. He will be one hundred and eighteen years of age on the 10th of September next, and is as active as many men at forty. He works daily upon a farm, and throughout the whole of his life has been an early riser. He informed the writer that he had never drunk but one cup of coffee, and that was in the year 1848. He served seven years in the war of the Revolution, and was wounded at the siege of Charleston; was also at the siege of Savannah, and in the Battle of Eutaw Springs. He was also present at the battles of Camden, King's Mountain and Monck's Corner. He served under Colonel Horry and Marion, and was an eye witness of the sufferings and death of Col. Isaac Hayne of South Carolina, an early victim of the Revolution. He is sprightly and active, and would be taken at any time to be a man of middle age. He is a strict member of the Baptist Church, and rides six miles to every regular meeting of his Church. He has four sons and five daughters, all living; the eldest is now in his 78th year, and the youngest son fifty one. Such is a brief sketch of this aged soldier and republican, who is, perhaps, the only surviving soldier of Francis Marion, Sumter and Horry.

Mosquitoes are the most incorrigibly persevering of all insects continually sticking in their bills.

**Holloway's Catarrh and Pile Cure** have effected another Wonderful Cure of Sore Legs.—Anthony Harrison Scard, of Martinsburg, Virginia, was a sufferer for twenty eight years from sore legs, so bad at times, that human nature could scarcely bear it, as they were covered with wounds and proud flesh. His friends had given up all hopes of his ever regaining the use of his limbs, as he was in so pitiable a state, the more especially as the doctors told him it was constitutional. Having heard from several of people the good effects of Holloway's Pills had produced in cases of this nature, he made up his mind to give them a trial, after using them for a few weeks, he felt much better, and by continuing them for two months and a half, he was perfectly cured, after being 28 years a cripple, and considered beyond human aid.

By Authority of the State of Alabama.

## SOUTHERN MILITARY ACADEMY

### LOTTERY.

GRAND SCHEME FOR OCT. CLASS V.

To be Drawn Oct. 4, 1855, at the city of Montgomery.

WHEN PRIZES AMOUNTING TO \$50,000

Will be Distributed according to the following Magnificent Scheme:—

Every Prize Drawn at Each Drawing, and Paid When Due, WITH

OUT DEDUCTION.

1 Prize of \$12,000 is :	\$12,000
1 " " " " " " " "	5,000
1 " " " " " " " "	3,000
1 " " " " " " " "	2,000
1 " " " " " " " "	1,500
1 " " " " " " " "	1,200
1 " " " " " " " "	1,000
1 " " " " " " " "	800
1 " " " " " " " "	600
1 " " " " " " " "	400
1 " " " " " " " "	300
1 " " " " " " " "	200
1 " " " " " " " "	100

Prizes in all, amounting to \$50,000

Only TEN THOUSAND \$50,000

SWAN, Agt. & Manager.

August 29, 1855.

No. 11

The triumphant sue to the great Arabian remedy for man and beast.

H. G. FARRELLS

### Celebrated Arabian Liniment.

Is causing counterfeits to spring up all over the country, spreading their baneful influence over the land, robbing the pockets of the honest and unsuspecting, by imposing upon them worthless and poisonous trash, for the genuine H. G. Farrell's Arabian Liniment. Fellow Citizens! Look well before you buy, and see that the label of the bottle has the letters H. G. before Farrell's, for if it has not, it is counterfeit. The label around each bottle of the genuine Liniment reads thus: "H. G. Farrell's Celebrated Arabian Liniment," and the signature of the proprietor, is written upon the label also, and these words are blown in the glass bottle, "H. G. Farrell's Arabian Liniment, No. 11."

The daring boldness of the recreant who would deceive the people by imposing upon them worthless trash, for a really genuine and good medicine, thus not only cheating them out of their money, but that which is far dearer—their health—ought to be held up in scorn, and receive the contempt his dastardly spirit merits. Let every one who regards his own health, and wishes truth and honesty to triumph over deception and rascality, put his heel on all base impositions, and uphold that which is just and right. The genuine H. G. Farrell's Arabian Liniment has proved itself to be the most remarkable medicine known for the cure of rheumatism, neuralgia, pains, wherever located, sprains, bruises, hardened lumps, burns, wounds, corns, chronic sore and weak eyes, lame back, etc., and is an infallible remedy for horses and cattle in the cure of swoon, distemper, lameness, dry shoulder, spint, wounds, etc., etc., and will always show the further progress of polteritis, flutula, ringbone and blood spavin, if used in the beginning.

Look out for Counterfeits!

The public are cautioned against another counterfeit, which has lately made its appearance, called W. B. Farrell's Arabian Liniment, the most dangerous of all the counterfeits, because his having the name of Farrell, many will buy it in good faith, without the knowledge that a counterfeit exists, and they will perhaps only discover their error when the spurious mixture has wrought its evil effects.

The genuine article is manufactured only by H. G. Farrell, sole inventor and proprietor, and wholesale druggist, No. 17 Main Street, Peoria, Illinois, to whom all applications for Agencies must be addressed. Be sure you get it with the letters H. G. before Farrell's, thus—H. G. FARRELLS—and his signature on the wrapper, all others are counterfeit. Sold by Hendrick & Nesbitt, Jackson, Miss.; Baker & Brown, Newark, N. J.; Sweet & Baker, Boston, Mass.; L. Farrar, Milford, P. E.; Alexander, Alexandria, Va.; W. B. Dickson, Alexandria, Va.; William Stuart, Oxford, W. V.; Hendrick, Silver Spring, Md.; and by regular authorized agents throughout the United States.

Price 25 and 50 cents, and 50 percent.

**AGENTS WANTED** in every town, village and hamlet in the United States, in which one is not already established. Address H. G. Farrell as above, accompanied with good reference as to character, responsibility, &c.

Sept. 4, 1855.

### Administrators Notice.

All persons indebted to the estate of David I. Thomas, deceased, upon which letters of administration were granted to the undersigned by the Probate Court of Benton County, on the 5th day of September, 1855, by note or account, are requested to settle the same without delay, and all those having claims against the estate to present them, legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred.

D. T. RYAN, Adm'r.

Sept. 15, 1855.

### Executors Notice.

WHEREAS, Letters of Executorship were granted to the undersigned, Executors of the last will and testament of George C. Hughes, deceased, on the 11th day of September instant; this is therefore to notify all persons indebted to said estate to come forward and make payment; and all persons having claims against said estate, to present them, duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred.

R. HUGHES, W. W. MATTISON, Exrs.

Sept. 18, 1855.

### Sheriff Sale.

BY virtue of three alias f. fas. issued from the circuit court of Benton County and to me directed, in favor of Wm. White, L. W. Carpenter and William L. Cain, against A. H. Colvin and J. A. Hollingsworth, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, before the court house door in the town of Jacksonville, on the first Monday in October next, three Mules and one Jack Ass, levied on to satisfy said f. fas.

A. BROWN, Sheriff

## TRUST SALE,

OF VALUABLE

### Iron Works, Mills, and Real Estate.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust executed to me, as Trustee, by John Moore of Talladega County, to secure S. P. Hudson, Benjamin C. Wyly and Wm. L. Terry, the Securities of said John Moore, on a debt due Walker Reynolds, which said Deed of Trust is recorded in Register J pages 30 and 31, I will offer for sale to the highest bidder for cash, before the Court House door in the Town of Talladega, on TUESDAY the 6th day of NOVEMBER next, being the 2nd day of Talladega Circuit court, all the right, title, interest & claim that the said John Moore has in and to the following described property, to-wit:

The east half of the south east quarter of section 27, township 19, of range 6, together with the FORGE, CRIST AND SAW MILL, and all the other appurtenances thereto belonging. Also the south west quarter of the south west quarter of section 26, Township 19, and Range 6. Also all that part of the north half of the north west quarter of section 33, Township 19, of Range six, lying west of Talladega Creek, (except two acres owned by H. Bridges.) Also two Yoke of Oxen, two Wagons, one Carry Log, two sets wag on wheels, two Log Chains, two Broad Axes, one Cross Cut Saw, one Smith's Vice, one Screw Plate, and the Forge Tools.

There being an abundant supply of good Iron Ore, and favorable indications for Copper on these premises, and the Forge and Mills being new, good and substantial, there is a good chance for some one to make a fortune out of them. Any one desiring to examine these valuable possessions previous to the day of sale, will please call on Geo. M. Judd, Esq., Chandler's Springs, in Talladega County, or any information wanted will be given by him.

J. F. STOKES, Trustee.

Sept. 18, 1855.—tds.

### Administrators Notice.

All persons indebted to the estate of Nancy A. Rowland, deceased, upon which letters of administration were granted to the undersigned by the Probate Court of Benton County on the 29th August, 1855, by note or account, are requested to settle the same without delay; and all those having claims against said estate will present them, legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred.

D. T. RYAN, Adm'r.

Sept. 18, 1855.—3m.

### ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE

OF

### Valuable Land.

Under and by virtue of a decree of the Probate Court of Benton County, Alabama, made on the 10th day of September, 1855, the undersigned, Administrator and Administrator of the Estate of F. B. Smith, deceased, will proceed to sell to the highest bidder, upon the premises, on Saturday the 13th day of OCTOBER next, the following described Land, to-wit: The north east quarter of section 13, township 14, Range 7—also fifty two acres in the south east quarter of section 13, township 14, Range 7—also two acres in the north east corner of the south west quarter of section 13, township 14, Range 7, east in the Coast Land District, containing in all 214 acres more or less.

Said land will be sold on a credit of TWELVE MONTHS with interest from date—note and approved security will be required for the purchase money.

F. M. SMYTH, Adm'r.

E. E. SMYTH, Adm'r.

Sept. 11th, 1855.

### Land for Sale.

The undersigned will offer for sale before the Court House door in the Town of Jacksonville, on the first Monday in October next, (unless sooner disposed of at private sale,) a valuable tract of Land, containing 254 acres, lying seven miles west of Jacksonville, on the Green's Ferry Road, known as the Carroll place. There is about 140 acres cleared, tolerable buildings, good Cotton Gin and out buildings—three sets of buildings for settlement, all convenient to good water—the soil is good and lies well for improvement.

A bargain will be given in the above described land. It will be sold on a credit until the 25th December next, for the first Five hundred dollars, and 12 months from that time for the remainder of the purchase money.

MATTHEW T. TAYLOR.

Aug. 22, 1855.

EUGENE LEHARDY,

CIVIL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL

ENGINEER & ARCHITECT.

POST OFFICE, 20312, GA.

## HAVANA Plan LOTTERY!

Jasper County Academy Lottery!

(By Authority of the State of Georgia.)

Macon, Georgia.

To be Drawn September 24th, 1855.

\$31,000!

CLASS E.

Will be distributed according to the following Grand and unprecedented Scheme, in public, at CON-

CERT SALE, Macon, Ga. under the sworn Superintendence of Col. George M. Logan and Jas. A. Nisbet, Esq.

The Manager announces his determination to make this the most popular Lottery in the world, and challenges comparison as to chances to draw Prizes with any other Lottery.

Every Prize drawn at each drawing and paid when due in full without deduction.

CAPITAL, \$8,000

1 Prize of :	\$8,000
1 " " " "	5,000
1 " " " "	2,000
2 " " " "	1,000 2,000
5 " " " "	500 2,500
10 " " " "	200 2,000
20 " " " "	100 2,000
78 " " " "	50 3,000
120 " " " "	25 3,000
18 Approximation Prizes 600	

256 Prizes amt to \$31,000

ONLY 10,000 NUMBERS.

Orders strictly confidential. Drawing sent to order.

Registered money letters at my risk

Whole Tickets \$5; Halves \$2 50;

Quarters \$1 25.

Address JAMES F. WINTER, Manager, Macon, Ga.

Sept. 3, 1855.

By Authority of the State of Georgia.

## FORT GAINES ACADEMY

### LOTTERY.

GRAND SCHEME FOR September.

Class 7.

To be drawn Sept. 24th, 1855, in the City of Atlanta, Georgia, when Prizes amounting to

\$60,000

Will be distributed according to the following Magnificent Scheme! \* \* \*

Remember every Prize is drawn at each Drawing; and paid when due without deduction!

1 Prize of : \$15,000

1 " " " " " " " " 5,000

1 " " " " " " " " 4,000

1 " " " " " " " " 3,000

1 " " " " " " " " 2,000

1 " " " " " " " " 1,500

1 " " " " " " " " 1,100

5 " " " " " " " " \$1,000 are 5,000

10 " " " " " " " " 500 are 5,000

10 " " " " " " " " 200 are 2,000

10 " " " " " " " " 120 are 1,200

25 " " " " " " " " 100 are 2,500

501 Prizes in all, amounting to \$60,000

ONLY TEN THOUSAND NUMBERS!

Tickets \$10, Halves \$5, Quarters \$2 50

SAMUEL SWAN,

Agent and Manager.

Sept. 4, 1855.

## EXECUTORS SALE OF

### LAND.

We will offer for sale on Friday the 5th day of October next, on a credit of ONE & TWO YEARS, at the late residence of Elizabeth Crozier deceased, the tract of Land wherein the said deceased resided at the time of her death, containing 400 acres, of which there is about one hundred and sixty acres cleared and in a state of cultivation, a good two-story Dwelling and out houses, good spring water, convenient apple and peach Orchards. Said Land is situated 12 miles below White Plains, on the road leading from White Plains to Talladega. Also one Town Lot in the Town of White Plains, and one original plat of said Town, on which there is a Dwelling and good out houses. Said Lot to be sold on 12 months time, and approved security will be required of the purchaser for purchase money.

JAMES LEX, E. S. SIMMONS, Executors.

Aug. 22, 1855.

## ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE

OF

### Valuable Land.

Under and by virtue of a decree of the Probate Court of Benton County, Alabama, made on the 27th day of August, 1855, the undersigned, as Administrator of the estate of Hamilton E. Jones, dec'd, will proceed to sell, on the premises, in the Town of White Plains, said county, ON MONDAY THE 22nd DAY OF OCTOBER NEXT, the following described Land to-wit: The north east fourth of the south east quarter of the south east fourth of the north west quarter of section 4, township 15, range 7, East in the Coast Land District—also Lot No. 29 in the plan of the Town of White Plains, containing one Lot lying east of Lot No. 5 in the plan of the Town of White Plains, running from the back alley to within one rod of the creek containing one half acre more or less.

Said land & lots will be sold on a credit of TWELVE MONTHS with interest from date. Note and security will be required, to secure the purchase money.

JOHN W. JONES Adm'r.

10,000 Acres

Of Land Warrants wanted by the undersigned, for which a fair price in cash will be given.

J. A. McCAMPBELL.

June 26, 1855.—td.

## University of Nashville.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Fifth Annual Course of Lectures in this Institution will commence on Monday, the 29th of October next, and continue till the first of the ensuing March.

PAUL F. EVE, M. D., Principles and Practice of Surgery.

JOHN M. WATSON, M. D., Obstetrics and the Diseases of Women and Children.

W. K. BOWLING, M. D., Theory and Practice of Medicine.

A. H. BUCHANAN, M. D., Surgical and Pathological Anatomy.

C. K. WINSTON, M. D., Materia Medica and Medical Jurisprudence.

ROBERT M. PORTER, M. D., General and Special Anatomy.

J. BERRIEN LINDSLEY, M. D., Chemistry and Pharmacy.

THOMAS R. JENNINGS, M. D., Institutes of Medicine and Clinical Medicine.

WILLIAM T. BRIGGS, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

The Anatomical Rooms will be opened for students on the first Monday of October.

A full Preliminary Course of Lectures, free to all students, will be given by the Professors, commencing also on the first Monday of October.

A Clinic has been established in connection with the University, at which operations are performed, and cases prescribed for, and lectured upon, in presence of the Class.

Amount of Fees for Lectures in the University is \$105. Matriculation Fee (paid once only) \$5. Practical Anatomy, \$10. Graduation Fee, \$25.

Good Boarding can be procured at about \$3 per week.

Further information can be obtained by addressing

J. BERRIEN LINDSLEY,

Chancellor of the University.

NASHVILLE, TENN., Aug. 15, 1855.

## Medical College of Georgia

AUGUSTA, July 6th, 1855.

## The Twenty-Fourth Course

of Lectures in this Institution will commence the first Monday in November next.

FACULTY:

Anatomy—G. M. NEWTON, M. D.

Surgery—L. A. DUGAS, M. D.

Chemistry and Pharmacy—A. MEANS, M. D.

Materia Medica, Therapeutics and Medical Jurisprudence—L. T. GARVIN, M. D.

Obstetrics and diseases of Women and Infant—J. A. EVE, M. D.

Physiology and Pathological Anatomy—H. V. MILLER, M. D.

Institutes and Practice of Medicine—L. D. FORD, M. D.

Surgical, Comparative and Microscopical Anatomy—H. F. CAMPBELL, M. D.

Demonstrator of Anatomy—R. CAMPBELL, M. D.

Assistant Demonstrator—S. B. SIMMONS, M. D.

Professor of Professor of Surgery—JURIAN HARRIS, M. D.

Clinical Lectures will be delivered regularly at the City Hospital, and ample opportunities will be afforded for the study of Practical Anatomy.

Fees for the entire Course : \$19 00

Matriculation Ticket (to be taken once) : 1 00

For further particulars, apply to G. M. NEWTON, Dean.

July 21, 1855.—2m.

## JACKSONVILLE FEMALE ACADEMY.

The 5th Session of the JACKSONVILLE FEMALE ACADEMY will commence on Monday the 24 day of September next, under the supervision of Miss M. E. GAY, formerly assisted by Miss M. E. GAY.

Pupils should commence promptly with the first day of the Session, as it will be a disadvantage to themselves, and in great convenience to the Teachers in the arrangement of classes.

The Trustees indulge the hope that this deservedly popular Institution will be liberally patronized by the public.

C. J. CLARK, Secy.

August 29, 1855.











[From the Louisville Times.]  
**HOW MANY WERE BURNED  
AT LOUISVILLE?—A SOUL-  
SICKENING RECITAL.**

"The question has many times been asked us, 'how many persons were burned up in Quinn's buildings by the Know Nothing mob on Bloody Monday?'"

"It is impossible to answer this question with any degree of certainty. From all the information we have been able to gather, we are deeply impressed with the conviction that the number must be large."

"When all the circumstances of the case are taken into consideration—that a large number of families occupied the buildings—that the mob occurred at that time in the evening when they were nearly all at home—that no expectation of the bloody scene was anticipated, or even dreamed of by the inmates, and therefore no provision made for escape, so that so far from attempting to escape, the most of them had closed up their houses and were in their rooms for the purpose of avoiding a collision with the mob—Nothing—that before they realized the extent of their danger, their houses were surrounded by the armed mob, set on fire, and those attempting to escape shot down like wild beasts—when all these things are taken into consideration, with the confusion and terror that must naturally have existed, there is every reason to fear that a large number fell victims to the flames."

"The charred bodies of the Irishman and his wife which were taken from the ruins left no doubt of their fate. That the two young Longs were also victims is equally certain. The unfortunate Quinn, it is well known, after he was shot, was thrown yet quivering and alive into the flames, and there met his fiery death. Some bones were found in the ruins, which were pronounced to be those of a child; and this agrees with the statements made by the Irish, that a number of children are missing; nor do we doubt it, and like the unfortunate Longs, that they were entirely consumed, not even any portion of their bones being left to tell their sad fate."

"Those buildings were hives of human beings. A very large number of persons were collected in them, and from the accounts of some of those who escaped, and the perilous position of those whom they left behind, we cannot but conclude that many perished."

"In the evening, before and at the time the first fight took place, Quinn and the two Readons were up stairs in Quinn's private room, sitting down talking upon various subjects. When the mob surrounded and set fire to the houses they ran down stairs. They had not been down long before Dennis Readon determined to escape. He started out, and was shot down as he left the door. After he was shot down, some fellow, seeing he was not yet dead, presented a pistol and attempted again to shoot him, but he was prevented by somebody. (By Capt. Megowan, we believe.) and Readon was taken to a place of safety, and lingered until next day, when he died. Seeing the fate of Readon, old man Quinn was much alarmed, but he was compelled to choose between being burned alive and the chance of being shot, and he was dressed up in woman's clothing with a sun-bonnet on his head, and in this disguise started into the street; but he had no sooner left the door than he was shot down, and being recognized was thrown into the flames. The other Readon, seeing the fate that had befallen his brother and Quinn, remained in the building until the heat and fumes drove the mob back from the houses, and at a moment when their attention was directed to some other point, he seized the occasion and escaped. Before he left the room, however, his clothes were almost burned off of him, and a moment or two longer he would have been a victim to the flames."

"We have heretofore published the circumstance of the poor widow who was out in the city somewhere doing a day's work at washing. Ascertaining that her house was on fire, she rushed home and found her little children huddled together in a closet, almost suffocated with the smoke. She escaped and by the mercy of God saved her children. How many other mothers were equally lucky cannot be told."

"We have been told of another incident. A party of some fifteen Irishmen, men, women and children, were in one room. The fire was gaining on them, and death looked near. Two of the men determined to try to escape. They rushed into the street—the yell was raised by the mob, and one of them was shot down. The other was wounded, but fled, and ultimately escaped. While the attention of the mob was directed to these two, some of the others also escaped, but how many succeeded cannot be ascertained. The ashes of some of those women and children may now be mingled with the ruins of Quinn's row."

"Another incident. Some twelve or fifteen Irishmen were in one of the cellars. The cellar was already on fire, when one of them attempted to escape. He put his head out of the window, but afraid to go out, he still lingered with his body partly out of the window. He was discovered by some humane person and rescued; but his legs and the lower part of his body were so burned that he could not walk and had to be carried away. What became of the other men who were in the cellar with him he does not know, but he thinks they were all burned up."

"These are a few of the incidents of Quinn's row. They show the dread extremity in which the inmates of those buildings were placed. Death by the pistol was before them, and death by fire if they remained; hoping that something would interpose to save them, until, doubtless, they fell enfeebled with heat and smoke, and were consumed with the burning buildings. George D. Prentice had provided well that his victims should not escape. His command to 'fire' was but too obeyed, and the result of how many! were sent to the judgment seat of God, for that men of which their fellow-men refused."

**Agricultural.**

**HINTS FOR SOWING WHEAT.**—The American Agriculturalist, of the 6th inst. publishes an interesting article on the subject of sowing wheat, from which we make the following extract:

**SELECTION OF SEED.**—This should be attended to before as well as after threshing. The wheat ripening earliest should invariably be saved for seed. The manner of threshing is important. When wheat is crowded through a machine with close setting, sharp teeth, a great number of the kernels are broken or crushed so as to destroy the germ, though the fracture may not be perceptible to the eye, at least without careful inspection. We have counted ten to twenty-five in a hundred kernels thus spoiled for seed. We have latterly recommended to place the whole sheaves upon the barn floor, and beat off with the flail the largest and best kernels for seed; and then lay aside the sheaves to be run through a machine afterwards. Two men will readily beat off thirty to sixty bushels of seed in a day, if the threshing floor is adjacent to the wheat mow, since a very little beating will take out half or more of the grain.

Select the largest, plumpest kernels for seed. To pass over the generally established principle that "like produces like," there is an important consideration that we have not seen referred to by writers on the selection of various kinds of seed. Every seed contains not only the germ of the future plant, but also a supply of nourishment for the first wants of the young shoot. The germ of the wheat seed is very small, and the great bulk of the kernel is composed of what must nourish the germ until it has sent forth roots in the soil and leaves into the air. If now the kernel be small or shriveled, the young shoot will lack for nourishment, will get a poor start, and for a long time have but comparatively feeble growth—while from the full, plump kernel, the shoot will derive a full supply of nutriment, will send forth vigorous roots and leaves, and will have a much better chance for a rapid after-growth.

Three hundred pounds per acre of guano, intimately mingled with the soil, has been found to exert a powerful effect upon the wheat plants, and yet that amount of guano does not furnish to each cubic inch of soil, as much nourishment as there is in a single plump kernel of wheat. This reason must appear obvious to every one; and to this we may add the fact that, in our own experience, as well as from extended observation, we have found the practice of selecting large seed to be highly profitable. Our method has been to run the wheat designed for seed over a coarse screen, which sorted out only about one-third of the largest kernels. After pursuing this method for a very few years, the general character of the wheat was much improved; that after selecting one-third of the plumpest kernels for seed and home use, what remained still commanded the highest market price. Another advantage of this course is, that we thus get rid of all "rout stuff."

**SOW WHEAT EARLY.**—Every year's experience and observation show more and more plainly the importance of sowing wheat early. One half or more of the reports from the wheat crop during two years past contain in substance the following: "Early sown wheat is good, but late sown is winter-killed," or "injured by the insect." Wheat should get well rooted before frosts set in. The long roots will be far less liable to be thrown out by frosts. Nature is a good teacher; as soon as the old crop is ripe the seeds fall to the ground and commence growing again. North of latitude 42 degrees it would be better if every grain of seed wheat were in the ground early in September. From 40 deg. to 42 deg. wheat sowing should be finished by the last week in October.

**DEATH CAUSED BY A CORPSE.**—In a farm house near Liberty Missouri, the mistress of the house became ill one morning, having according to symptoms, received an attack of cholera. Her husband had left the house at daybreak, and her only daughter, who was then with her, sent for a physician. After a few hours the latter arrived, but was already met at the door by the "singing cry" with the cry "She is dead!" He was conducted into the room where the corpse lay and examined it, and directed the daughter not to allow the interment until 24 hours had elapsed. He had scarcely done this when the corpse moved significantly. The daughter saw this motion, and was so horrified that she fell dead on the spot. It is a well known fact that person who die of cholera retain the warmth of the blood for a long time, frequently alarming bystanders by contractions of the muscles.

**POCKETS.**—What about a youngster's dress is more proud of than his pockets? Does his mother forget to insert a pocket in his apron, she is quickly reminded of it, and obtains no peace until the omission is supplied. What mother ever finished her boy's first pants without a pocket on either side? And with his legs encased in the little cloth tubes, as he struts off, where are his hands? Has his mother lost her thimble, where can she find it? Is anything ever suffered to lie loose on the floor, small enough to go in his pocket? And at a later stage of life, when the world's goods begin to attract his attention, and that decidedly human nature commences stealing over him, and his pocket are larger, and he has more of them, are they less used? Let the following exposition answer: A mother in a neighboring village says she emptied her hopeful son's pocket the other day, and the following articles were brought to light: Sixteen marbles, one top, an oyster shell, two pieces of brick, one doughnut, a piece of curly comb, one paint brush, three wax-candles, a handful of corn, a chisel, two broken knives a skate strap, three buckles, one ball, two primers, five hen's eggs and a bird's nest.

**THE REPUBLICAN.**

TUESDAY SEPTEMBER 18, 1855.

**FOR PRESIDENT,  
FRANKLIN PIERCE:**

SUBJECT TO THE DECISION OF A DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION.

**For Sheriff:**

"We are authorized to announce JAMES B. FARMER, as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton County."

"We are authorized to announce Wm. J. WILLIS, as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton County."

"We are authorized to announce A. B. LITTLETON, as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton County."

"We are authorized to announce Wm. L. POWERS, as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton County."

**For Brigadier General.**

"We are authorized to announce JAMES MARTIN, of Randolph county, as a candidate for Brigadier General of the 16th Brigade, 8th Division, Ala. Militia."

"We are authorized to announce MEREDITH P. HENDERSON, as a candidate for Brigadier General of the 8th Division, 8th Division Ala. Militia."

"We are authorized to announce CHARLES N. JELKS, of this county as a candidate for Brigadier General of the 16th Brigade, 8th Division Ala. Militia."

"We are authorized to announce C. S. REEVES, of Randolph county as a candidate for Brigadier General of the 16th Brigade, 8th Division Ala. Militia."

"We take pleasure in inviting attention to the advertisement of Messrs. J. & J. B. FOX, who are just receiving an extensive and well selected stock of Merchandise. Their intimate knowledge of the wants of this community, acquired by long experience, and their very large stock, surpassing all their former purchases, gives ample assurance to the public of an opportunity to be suited in goods of superior quality and of the latest and most fashionable style. They promise to sell low, and in this the public will not be disappointed, for we have always found this firm to speak the truth."

"We are requested to announce JAMES B. MARTIN, Esq. of this place, as a candidate for assistant Secretary of the Senate."

The Union Society of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church will meet at 11 o'clock on Thursday before the third Sabbath in October, at White Plains, Benton Co. Ala. A camp meeting will be held at the same time and place. Talladega papers will please copy.

**TALLADEGA CONFERENCE INSTITUTE.**—The first session of this Institution will commence on the first Monday in October next, under the superintendence of Rev. B. B. Ross, President, aided by highly accomplished and competent Assistants in the various departments. Talladega is a fine and healthy location for an Institution of this character, very accessible from this section, a point with which we have daily mail communication. This being the first session, no labor will be spared, and doubtless more than ordinary effort and industry will be used to give the Institute a high character and establish it upon a permanent basis.

Parents and Guardians, who have children and wards to educate, could not perhaps do a better part by them, than to send them to the Talladega Conference Institute.

For further particulars, respecting terms, board, &c. the reader is referred to the advertisement of the Trustees, which may be found in this paper.

The next Democratic National Convention is to be held at Cincinnati, Ohio. Each State will be entitled to double the number of its electoral votes, and the national Committee appointed by the last Convention is to appoint the time, which it is supposed will be some time in May or June.

We desire to correct an impression, which we understand prevails to a considerable extent in the country, that persons who wish to send pupils to the Female Academy in this place, cannot procure board. This is a mistake. We are authorized to say that board can be procured, at very reasonable rates by various families; and as we heartily desire that the benefits of this excellent institution, under the management of its accomplished and efficient Principal should be as extensively enjoyed as possible, we hope that no such erroneous impression will be permitted to act as a hindrance. If it did exist, it would be the duty of the Trustees immediately to provide a remedy.

See advertisement headed Helmhold's Genuine Preparations, they have accomplished the most extraordinary cures of all similar remedies.

**THE BATTLE OF THE TOCHERNAYA.**—*Dispatches from Gen. Pelissier.*—*TRACTER-BRIDGE.* Aug. 16, 10 P. M. For some days rumors of a premeditated attack on the part of the Russians had aroused our attention, and they carried out their project this morning at daybreak, against our lines on the Tochernaya; but despite the concentration of imposing masses collected during the night, the enemy was repulsed with great vigor by the division of Generals Herbilon, Canon, Fauchaux and Moris. The Sardinians, placed on our right, fought valiantly.

The principal efforts of the enemy was directed against Trakter bridge. The Russians left a great number of dead there, and we made a great many prisoners. They were in full retreat on Mackenzie's Farm when our reserves were coming up, and those of our brave allies, especially the English cavalry.

The enemy has received a severe check. Our losses, which are much less than those of the Russians, have not yet been accurately ascertained.

CRIMEA, the 18th, 10 P. M.—Prince Gortschakoff has demanded an armistice to remove the enemy from the field, which I have granted. The Russian losses surpass my first calculation. Lieutenant General Read has been killed.

Our engineering works, protected by the admirably sustained fire from our artillery, are not disturbed by the Russian batteries, and have considerably advanced.

[The General Read whose death is reported, was a very distinguished officer, and a year ago was discharging the duties of Imperial Lieutenant of the Caucasus provinces, in the absence of Prince Woronzoff, and before Gen. Muraviev had been nominated his successor. The father of General Read, born at Montrose was a civil engineer, who entered the service of the Emperor Alexander in early life, and settled in Russia, where his son, afterwards General Read, was born.]

CRIMEA, August 17, 11.30, P. M.—In his attack yesterday, the enemy brought into the field five divisions, 9000 cavalry and twenty batteries with the firm intention of occupying the Tediotehills.

The Russians have crossed the river at different points, had accumulated sapper tools, beams, planks, facines and ladders, which they abandoned in their flight. As usual, our artillery fought valiantly, and with success. An English battery of position, on the Piedmontese Hill, gave us most powerful assistance. The Russians left at least 2500 dead on the field; 38 of their officers and 1120 men are in our ambulances. Three Russian Generals are said to have been killed. We moreover made 400 prisoners. Our losses 150 killed and 810 wounded. The following officers are seriously wounded:—Tixier, Darbois, Alpy and St. Remi; much less seriously—De Polkes, Barthe and Gangeur, the latter slightly.

Prince Gortschakoff telegraphed:—"Evening, August 19th.—Part of our troops crossed the Tochernaya and attacks the heights of Tediotehills. Having encountered very considerable forces, we after an obstinate fight, thought proper to retire to the right bank, where we awaited the advance of the enemy for four hours. As they did not move forward, we returned to our position. The loss is heavy on both sides."

**The Russian Loss.**—The following telegraphic dispatch from Gen. Pelissier has been received by the French Minister of War:—"CRIMEA, Aug. 16, 1 P. M. It was necessary to continue the armistice demanded yesterday by the Russians, from 5 A. M. to 2 P. M. to day, for them to carry away their dead. The nearest enumeration we could make gives the following results:—Russians killed by the French 2129, by the Russians 1299; total 3429."

[For the Jacksonville Republican]

**OUR RAIL ROAD.**

No 2.

In communication No. 1, published in your paper of the 13th, I alluded to the fact that, agreeably to the late Report of the President of the Ala. & Ten. River, R. R. Co. the Directors of said company had means sufficient to complete the Road to Jacksonville, provided said means could be realized in cash. I will now refer to the character of these means.

First are \$375,569.68 balance due on stock. As regards this item I can only rely upon the Report, having no means of ascertaining its character as to solvency. I presume nearly all can be collected as in many has been so unpreparedly scarce, that many of the best men in the country, have not been prepared to make payment. But if a portion of this debt is "bad" I will in the progress of this article show, that such deficiency is likely soon to be supplied.

There are of Bills received and cash on hand the sum of \$29,529.12. This must be available at any time. Then follows the remainder due on 2nd Mort-

gage Bonds sold, but not collected, the sum of \$123,284.49. This may also be regarded as cash. There are \$100,000 similar Bonds not yet sold. When we consider that \$200,000 of these Bonds were sold during a time of extreme stringency in the money market, we cannot for a moment doubt that now, as crops of all kinds are abundant, and the money market entirely relieved, the remainder of these Bonds when offered will be taken with avidity.

Last in this catalogue is the sum of \$338,450. First Mortgage Bonds not yet sold. The cash for these Bonds is guaranteed if I mistake not, so soon as the Road reaches the 100 mile station.—This guarantee was obtained at the time the \$500,000 of similar Bonds were disposed of some time since.

From the foregoing statements, it seems evident that the means relied upon by the Directors, are sufficient to build the Road to Jacksonville, provided the hesitating Stockholders do their duty.

But suppose a small deficiency should occur during the progress of the work, the Company have constantly accumulated from the net earnings of the Road a fund, which will probably supply all deficits of the kind here suggested.

The reader will bear in mind that the net profits of the Road for the last 12 months ending 18th July last, was \$34,417.48. As the Road pays so while in its infancy on the first 62 miles, through a poor agricultural section of country at that what may be expected when it reaches the East Bank of the Coosa River, thereby tapping the populous and fertile valleys of the Counties of Talladega and Benton. On this point I refer the reader to extracts from the Report.

It must be borne in mind that this is but the beginning, that it has not yet reached a point at which it can attract business as a great thoroughfare, that it has not a single Railroad connection, that even its most connections have been but recently established, that its business has not been in operation long enough to draw out of its customary channels, the whole of the business to which it must ultimately be devoted, were it to stop where it now is, and that it has to advance 23 miles before it reaches the point, where the most business of this Road was expected."

"Our Rail Road is so situated that as it progresses, its local business will increase in much greater proportion than that of its length, so that by the time the track reaches the Coosa River it will be nearly quadrupled."

All acquainted with R. R. operations know that the principle upon which the above remarks of the President are founded, is correct. The fact is well established, that as the whirling locomotive finds its way into the interior, thereby awakening the dormant energies of the people, and developing the hidden resources of such regions of country, the profits of the Road are augmented greatly beyond the ratio received from the operations of the first few miles.

From this train of reasoning it is plain that after the Road reaches the East Bank of the Coosa River, its net profits will be sufficient to supply any deficiency likely to arise in the collection of the proposed means of the Company.

This point may be reached soon, I say may be, for much, very much indeed depends upon the Stockholders. Again I appeal to the Report.

If the means were promptly furnished the Road could be finished to Jacksonville, in merely the time required to procure the iron and lay the superstructure."

"If the delinquent Stockholders will pay up their arrears, the work can be accomplished by the means already shown."

What vast interests hinge on these few words, if the Stockholders will pay up."

Were it in my power to point out to Stockholders the importance of a prompt and unhesitating response to the Directory, in the payment of their stock I would be happy in so doing. For I should feel that I was subserving the interests of all concerned, and promoting the public good.

But I feel that my pen is too feeble, I feel that I am utterly unable to treat the subject under consideration, and especially the last point suggested, with the importance it demands. All I can hope to accomplish is to arouse attention and invoke a calm, dispassionate, and patriotic consideration of our best interests.

CITIZEN.

Jacksonville Ala.

From the Spartan.

**The Louisville Riots.**

A friend in Louisville, formerly living in this State, who was cognizant of the facts, writes as a letter on the riots. From our knowledge of his sympathy, and his own acquaintance of connection, with the Know Nothing party, we presume he furnishes an impartial statement. We know him to be a native, and one who served his country in the Mexican war, and therefore not easily swayed by group-worship, and his may account for his being in the midst of such scenes as have disgraced Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Ky. Aug. 10, 1855.

Dear friends: Thinking that the statement of an eye witness to our election riots of last Monday would interest you, I hasten to say before you want I saw. You have often accused me of belonging to the American party. Well, until last Monday I did, and felt proud of the association. But now I beg leave to differ in opinion with them as to the mode of "ruling America." At 8 o'clock, A. M., I took my station at the first Ward polls. I had only been there some fifteen minutes when a crowd of bullies, armed with bludgeons, took their station likewise. An Irishman came up to vote. He was asked "how he intended to vote for." He answered "Clarke," whereupon one of the "chivalrous Americans"

gave him a dreadful blow with his club. The poor fellow ran, the crowd after him. They caught and beat him nearly to death. I endeavored to stop them from killing him, but was told by a friend "to hold my tongue." Several foreigners had by this time been chased away from the polls and dreadfully beaten. In company with several I went down town to see if no means could be devised to stop such disgraceful proceedings, when I met a crowd of 400 or 500, having about half their number armed with guns, and dragging with them a cannon, coming up. They said "the Dutch had taken possession of the polls, and killed 60 Americans." We told them we had just come from there, and that the rumor was false. But they did not heed us, so we turned back with them. On arriving at the polls not a foreigner was to be seen. Some bullies had gone out to the Dutch part of the town and broke into a house, when one of them was shot. The mob became infuriated at this, and went out there.

Then commenced the massacre. They shot down all they saw, and when the poor Dutch took refuge in their houses, they set fire to the buildings, shooting them as they attempted to escape from the flames, thus literally roasting them alive. Just think of it! Helpless women, innocent children, and even babes, burned, to light the great American party on to their glorious destiny. There was a large brewery in which a great many of the fugitives took refuge. This became the centre of attack. The mob rushed in, dragged out the poor wretches, shooting and maiming them. They gutted the brewery as well as the house of the proprietor, just adjoining it, and then set fire to the whole block. A bout noon it was rumored that some Americans had been killed in the English Ward. I went down town, and there I witnessed a scene that baffles description.

Two squares were on fire, and the Irish were being shot down in cold blood, and roasted in their houses. An Irishman was caught, badly beaten, and left for dead. His wife came out of a house, tried to raise him up, when one of the miscreants went back and struck her with a club. I also heard from good authority—one who will testify on oath—that a woman came out of one of the houses with a little babe in her arms. One of the mob went up to her, placed the muzzle of his gun to the head of the little innocent, and scattered its brains on the pavement! The fighting or rather hunting of the Irish continued all night, and the sky was lighted up with the blaze of the once happy homes of our adopted citizens.

The mob also made a demonstration on the Times Office, (Democratic) but hearing that some Americans were inside, well armed, they contented themselves with tearing down the sign and anking a bomb of it. During the whole day, in almost every street, you could see foreigners pursued by blood-thirsty "Americans," who beat, shot, hanged and drowned them. The stores were shut, men were gathered together in groups at the corners, each talking in whispers, not knowing but they were doomed men—for it was understood that sympathizers should share the fate of the foreigners. For thirty-six hours, our fair city was at the mercy of a lawless mob, who murdered innocent citizens, women and children. For what? Because they had the dreadful temerity to defend their families from the inroads of polluted ruffians, who broke into their homes. Shades of our ancestors, could such a state of things be, in this "land of the free and homes of the brave?" Twenty-five bodies have been found, but I think the killed will not fall short of fifty.

You will ask, "Were there no efforts made by the authorities to check these outrageous blunders of the American name, as I answer not. On Tuesday evening, the Mayor called out a company of armed citizens, who made a few arrests of foreigners. The matter is undergoing legal investigation now, and the city is quiet. You know I have witnessed some heart-rending scenes in my checkered career through life, but none—not even among our own Indians—that would compare in atrocity with the scenes enacted here. They were heinous beyond description. Even the telegraph has been prostituted to give a false coloring to the scenes of Monday last, (6th).

Would you believe that a man could be found, who would attempt to justify these things? There is such a man. His name is Pringle, of the Louisville Journal. He lies, as hundreds of respectable men will testify of both parties. The ladies of Bardtown have presented him with a silver vase, as a reward for his services in the K. N. cause. The Democrats credit him with making him a more suitable offering! all the foreigners are leaving the city, and property has decreased in value 20 per cent. Hundreds of deserted homes can not be rented at any price. A pall seems to hang over our city,

and all branches of trade have left the effects of the riots. It is the opinion of our best men here that our city will not get over it for a long time.

I have given you a fair statement. If you choose to promulgate it you can do so, and make use of my name if you think proper. I am an American, which you can testify to, and have but little or no sympathy with either foreigner or the Romish Church; but if what I saw on Monday last was a fair specimen of the way in which we are to be "ruled," then farewell to the land of my birth, under whose glorious flag I fought my way to manhood in the Mexican war. I will seek even the land of the Caffre in preference to this for my future home. My statement is no fancy sketch. I can give you the affidavits of fifty respectable men here who will testify to its truth and impartiality.

**PROGRESS OF THE WAR—ASTOUNDING DISCLOSURES.**

We make the following extracts from the letter of an American resident of France, to his friends in Washington as published in the National Intelligencer. It is dated Paris, the 6th ult.

My own opinion is, that the Allies will eventually be driven or compelled to retire to Kamiesch, which is being made one of the strongest places in the world, and from which they never can be driven whilst they retain the naval command of the Black Sea. The possession of this place will neutralize Sebastopol in the hands of the Russians, or as one of the Paris papers said, "will hold Sebastopol by the throat." Will it not be a strange and unexpected result if all the gigantic efforts of the Allies in the Crimea and frightful loss of life, ends their fortifying and holding a previously obscure and almost unknown little port and town? Scientific officers of high standing and rank assure me that the Allies could not possibly retreat from the Crimea, in the present state of affairs there, without an immense sacrifice of men, cannon and material. They could not make the attempt without a rear guard of forty or fifty thousand men to protect their embarkation, all of whom would probably be sacrificed, at least as prisoners.

It was recently stated in the House of Commons, that since the commencement of the war Great Britain had transported to and landed in the Crimea, 246,000 English, Irish, Italians and Turks. Not included in this statement were the Turks from the Danube, Greece &c., Egyptians, Tunisians, Arabs, and other Muslims to nearly an equal extent, and to which has to be added 255,000 French making an aggregate of nearly or quite 700,000 men, of which at this moment not more than 250,000, certainly not exceeding 300,000, sick and well, now survive. The Allied army before Sebastopol, certainly does not exceed 200,000; and to say besides them, there are 100,000 sick, wounded and convalescent in the hospitals, or who have returned home would be a very large estimate. The Russians, too, have suffered dreadfully, but neither to the extent nor in the ratio of the allies; for the former were always within walls, well housed, fed and clothed; not so much exposed or subject to such privations and hard duty as their enemies. The British press greatly exaggerates the Russian loss when they put it down at 300,000 men; one half of that number would be nearer the truth. On both sides, however, there is but little doubt that 500,000 lives have already been sacrificed in this unequalled and unnecessary war, the dreadful responsibility of which must be divided among all the parties engaged in it. It is really horrible to contemplate it, and the end no one can predict. I state, on that the present waste of life from all causes in the French and English troops is nearly 20,000 per month, besides the loss of the various divisions of the Moslem troops, which die by thousands, without any one appearing to note or regard them.

**THE REIGN OF RUFFIANISM IN NEW ORLEANS.**

The daily True Delta of the 26th, of August, give a very melancholy picture of the state of society in New Orleans. It says: "Taking New Orleans as no unfair type of its numerous sister cities, we are sure we are simply within the strict line of credibility when we state that the lives of its citizens, as well as their property, are as completely at the mercy of the mob, should the mob care to avail itself of its acknowledged supremacy, as if no city government existed, or men were elected or appointed to office solely that they might be supported at the public expense. As to the exercise of personal rights, or the performance of the duties pertaining to good citizenship at the ballot boxes, it is utterly impossible, unless you happen to be of the faction at present in the ascendant, or that the inspectors for other reason than to exercise the suffrage, think proper to indulge you."

It will not surprise the reader



signed, for which a fair price  
cash will be given.  
J. A. McCAMPBELL.  
June 26, 1855.—tf.



## Sheriff Sales.

BY virtue of two executions issued from the Circuit Court of Benton County and to me directed, one in favor of S. P. Hudson and one in favor of Hudson & Stokes, against Henry Boozer, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, before the court house door in the town of Jacksonville, on the first Monday in October next, the following described land, to-wit: the north west quarter of Section 14, township 13 range eight, containing 160 acres, levied on as the property of said Boozer to satisfy said executions.

A. BROWN, Sheriff.  
Aug. 29, 1855.

Also at the same time and place, By virtue of two executions issued from the Circuit Court of Benton County, and to me directed, one in favor of S. P. Hudson, and one in favor of Hudson & Stokes, against Henry Gaines, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, before the court house door in the town of Jacksonville, on the first Monday in October next, the following described land, to-wit: the north east fourth of the north east quarter section 22, township 14, range 9, containing 40 acres; and the south west fourth of the south east quarter section 15 township 14, range 9, 40 acres; also the west half of the north east fourth section 22, township 14, range 9, containing 80 acres, levied on as the property of said Gaines, to satisfy said executions.

A. BROWN, Sheriff.  
Aug. 29, 1855.

Also at the same time and place, By virtue of one execution issued from the Circuit Court of Benton County, and to me directed, in favor of Hudson & Stokes and against Henry Walden, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, before the court house door in the town of Jacksonville, on the first Monday in October next, the following described land, to-wit: the west half of the south west quarter section 6, township 13, range 9, levied on as the property of said Walden, to satisfy said execution.

A. BROWN, Sheriff.  
Aug. 29, 1855.

Also at the same time and place, By virtue of one execution issued from the circuit court of Benton County, and to me directed, in favor of Matthew Hicks and against Anderson Mc Leroy, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, before the court house door in the town of Jacksonville, on the first Monday in October next, the following described land, to-wit: the north west fourth of the south west fourth of section 7, township 14, range 12, 40 acres; the south west fourth of the north west fourth of section 7, township 14, range 12, 40 acres; levied on as the property of said Mc Leroy, to satisfy said execution.

A. BROWN, Sheriff.  
Aug. 29, 1855.

Also at the same time and place, By virtue of one execution from the circuit court of Benton County and to me directed, in favor of J. H. and A. B. Tidmore, and against N. T. Andrews, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, before the court house door in the town of Jacksonville, on the first Monday in October next, the following described land, to-wit: the east half of fraction 5, section 30, T. 12, range S. 24, acres, fraction 6, section 30, township 12, range S. 40 acres, levied on as the property of said Andrews; to satisfy said execution.

A. BROWN, Sheriff.  
Aug. 29, 1855.

Also, at the same time and place, By virtue of two executions, one in favor of Joseph Young, and one in favor of Goode and Moore, both against Robert Dane, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, before the court house door in the town of Jacksonville, on the first Monday in October next, the following described land, to-wit: the west part of section 29, township 15, range 9, containing 250 acres, levied on as the property of said Dane, to satisfy said executions.

A. BROWN, Sheriff.  
Aug. 22, 1855.

Also at the same time and place, By virtue of an execution issued from the Circuit Court of Benton County and to me directed, in favor of Jesse Moses, against Timothy Nipper and Joseph Allen. I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, before the court house door in the town of Jacksonville, on the first Monday in October next, the following described land, to-wit: the south east fourth of the south east fourth of section 22, township 14, range 6, containing 36 acres. Also fraction A of section 5, township 13, range 6, containing 39 acres, levied on as the property of said Nipper and Allen to satisfy said f. fa.

A. BROWN, Sheriff.  
Aug. 29, 1855.

## Sheriff Sale.

BY virtue of three alias f. fas. issued from the circuit court of Benton County and to me directed, one in favor of Wm. White, L. and W. Carpenter and William L. Cain, against A. H. Colvin and J. A. Hollingsworth, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, before the court house door in the town of Jacksonville, on the first Monday in October next, three Mules and one Jack Ass, levied on to satisfy said f. fas.

A. BROWN, Sheriff.  
Sept. 15, 1855.

## Helmhold's Genuine Preparations.

**Compound Fluid Extract Buchu.**  
For diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys, Secret Diseases, Stricture, Weakness, and all diseases of the Sexual Organs, whether of the Male or Female, from whatever cause they may have originated, and no matter of how long standing. If you have contracted the fearful disease which when once seated in the system, will surely go down from one generation to another, undermining the constitution, and sapping the very vital fluids of life, do not trust yourself in the hands of Quacks, who start up every day in a city like this, and fill the papers with glowing testimonials, too well calculated to deceive the young, and those unacquainted with their tricks. You cannot be too careful in the selection of a remedy in these cases.

The Fluid Extract Buchu has been pronounced by eminent physicians the greatest remedy ever known. It is a medicine perfectly pleasant in its taste, and very innocent in its action, and yet so thorough that it annihilates every particle of the rank and poisonous virus of this dreadful disease, and unlike other remedies, does not dry up the disease in the blood.

Constitutional Debility, brought on by self-abuse, a most terrible disease, which has brought thousands of the human race to untimely graves, thus blighting the brilliant hopes of parents, and blighting the life and glory of the young, can be cured by this infallible remedy. And as a medicine which must benefit everybody, from the simply delicate to the confirmed and despairing invalid, no equal is to be found acting both as a Cure and preventive.

**HELMHOLD'S HIGHLY CONCENTRATED Compound Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla.**

For Purifying the Blood, removing all diseases arising from excess of Mercury, exposure and imprudence in life, chronic constitutional disease, arising from an impure state of the blood, and the only reliable and effectual known remedy for the cure of Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ulcerations of the Throat and Legs, Pains and Swellings of the Bones, Tetters, Pimples on the Face, and all Scaly Eruptions of the Skin.

This article is now prescribed by some of the distinguished physicians in the country, and has proved more efficient in practice than any preparation of Sarsaparilla yet offered to the public. Several cases of secondary Syphilis, Mercurial and Scrofulous diseases have entirely recovered in the incurable wards of our Public Institutions which had for many years resisted every mode of treatment that could be devised. These cases furnish striking examples of the salutary effects of this medicine in arresting some of the most inveterate diseases, after the glands were destroyed, and the bones already affected.

**NOTICE.**—Letters from responsible Physicians and Professors of several Medical Colleges, and of several of our most eminent Physicians, will be found accompanying each Preparation. Fluid Extract of Buchu, \$1 per bottle, or 6 bottles for \$5. Compound Fluid Extract of Sarsaparilla, \$1 per bottle or 6 bottles for \$5. Equal in quality to one gallon of Syrup of Sarsaparilla. Prepared and sold by H. F. HELMHOLD, Chemist, 263 Chestnut Street, near the Girard House, Philadelphia.

And of Druggists and Dealers everywhere. All letters directed to the Proprietor or Agent receive immediate attention. June 26, 1855.—ly.

**COLLEGIATE Cherokee Institute.**  
The second term of the above Institution will commence on the 1st Monday in September, 1854. A spacious new hall, capable of seating 200 pupils will be ready to receive students. The course of study will be in the English Language, and for the musical and primary departments.

The undersigned, Principal, induced by the agreement of a number of citizens of this city, to enter and keep in the Institute 50 pupils for the term of two years, each promising to enter and pay for the number of pupils named to his name, and he undertakes to found here a new and useful school for the education of the children of the Cherokee Nation. This must afford the most ample assurance of its permanency, to make the Institute eminently worthy of the public confidence and patronage. To the most successful, by which he has achieved a reputation in this arduous and responsible field of labor is not to be overthrown by the length of the school term. Every branch appropriate to the most accomplished of female education will be here taught, in the most thorough manner, by experienced and able instructors, upon terms more moderate than in the several boarding schools of the day. S. FOUQUE, Principal, and Instructor in the Greek & Latin Classics, Mathematics, Logic, Moral and Intellectual Philosophy, History and Rhetoric. Mrs. C. E. CALDWELL, Instructress in E. Grammar, Arithmetic, French, German and Sophomore Classes, Geography, N. Philosophy, &c. Mr. F. DELAUX, Instructor in the French Language, Drawing, and Business, &c. Mr. B. F. BARCLAY, Instructor in Music—Vocal and Instrumental—on the Organ, Piano, Harp, Guitar, or other instrument.

**Terms.**  
To those who board in the family, of the undersigned, the entire charge for Boarding and Tuition in any of the branches named in the Institute, without exception, and inclusive of washing, fuel, and lights, will be \$200 for the academic year, or \$150 for the Spring term of six months, and \$100 for the Fall term of six months. Board in good families can be had at \$10 per month. Tuition in the College department \$50 per term. French \$20; Drawing \$20. No extra fee for the Greek and Latin as most other institutions. Music \$30 for the Spring term and \$20 for the Fall term. In the primary department the charge will be 15 dollars for the Spring and 12 dollars for the Fall term.

S. FOUQUE.  
Reference is respectfully made to Dr. H. V. M. Miller, and Judge Underwood and Lomax of this city. Wm. Peck, Esq. of Columbia, Pa. M. R. Right, Esq. of Charleston, Ala. Aug. 29.—ly.

## NEW STAGE LINE

**Countersville to Jacksonville.**  
A Tri-weekly Line of four horse Post Coaches, is now running and permanently established, between Jacksonville and Countersville, Ala., forming a direct connection with the Tennessee river and the daily line of Stages from Rome, Ga., via Talladega to Montgomery, Ala.

There is also a line of four horse coaches from Talladega to the head of the Alabama and Tennessee river Rail Road, above Montevallo. Countersville is situated half way between Decatur (the head of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad) and Bridgeport, (the crossing of the Nashville and Chattanooga Rail Road.) It being only sixty miles, or six hours run on fine Mail steamers which pass daily to either of the above points. Whitesburg (the Huntsville landing) is only 30 miles by the river, and a splendid line of four horse coaches over a McAdams road ten miles to Huntsville. Passengers from Nashville, West Tennessee, North Mississippi, and all portions of North Alabama to Jacksonville and Talladega, Montgomery, Selma and Mobile, will find it their interest to travel this route, as it is "cheap, safe, swift and comfortable."

The above line is stocked with good coaches and teams, with accommodating drivers; it runs over a fine natural road to Talladega and Selma, and a splendid plank road from Talladega to Montgomery. No labor or expense shall be spared on our line to render travellers comfortable. Passengers to Montgomery, Selma and Mobile, will find this route 24 hours quicker, and from eight to ten dollars cheaper than any other arrangements are such that passengers can have eight hours sleep in Jacksonville, and from 5 p. m. to 3 a. m. in Talladega, making almost the entire route in daylight. Leave Countersville Tuesdays, Thursdays and Sundays, at 6 o'clock a. m., and arrive at Jacksonville same days, at 10 1/2 p. m. Leave Jacksonville, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 6 o'clock a. m., arrive at Countersville same days at 10 1/2 p. m.

From Countersville to Jacksonville, \$6. To Talladega \$9. Montgomery \$14. Way passengers ten cents per mile.

Wm. T. BROOKS, Proprietor.  
Countersville, Ala. Dec. 20, 1854.—ly.

## NOTICE.

**Trust Sale.**  
BY virtue of a Deed of Trust, made to me as Trustee, by Lot Whitlock, of the County of Benton & State of Alabama, on the 14th April, 1852, in favor of R. F. Hampton, I shall, on the 20th day of September, 1855, upon the premises where said Whitlock now resides, offer for sale, at public outcry for cash, to the highest bidder, the following described property, or so much thereof as shall be of value to said debtor, interest, costs and charges—to-wit: one Negro Woman slave, named Nance, one Girl named Linda, named Nance, one tract of Land, designated as the west half of south west fourth of section 11, Township 12, Range 10 east in the Coosa Land District.

HAMPTON GRAHAM, Trustee.  
August 15, 1855.

MARTIN W. WHEELER,  
Attorney at Law,

AND  
Solicitor in Chancery,  
JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

WILL attend to all business confided to him in Benton, Cherokee, and the adjoining counties.

April 4, 1854.

MORGAN, MARTIN & FORNEY  
PRACTICE in partnership in the several Courts of Benton County.

OFFICE AT JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

WM. H. FORNEY resides at Jacksonville, and can be consulted at all times on the business of the firm.—He will also attend the Circuit Courts of DeKalb and of the Counties adjoining to Benton.

March 14, 1854.—ly.

## LAND FOR SALE.

The undersigned offers for sale on accommodating terms, the tract of Land wherein he now resides, eight miles south of Jacksonville, and within 3 miles of the Steam Mill and Rail Road, containing

**220 Acres,**

In a good state of cultivation, with tolerable good dwelling and out houses. There are several never-failing springs on the place, and an abundance of stock water. There are also indications of what is supposed to be valuable metals, lead, silver, or something else, specimens of which can be seen at this office. Twelve months credit will be given on one half the purchase money.—500 bushels of corn, a quantity of Paddy, and some stock hogs and cattle would also be sold if desired. Those who want a bargain would do well to call and examine the place.

Wm. L. BROWNING.  
Aug. 29, 1855.

## Administrators Notice.

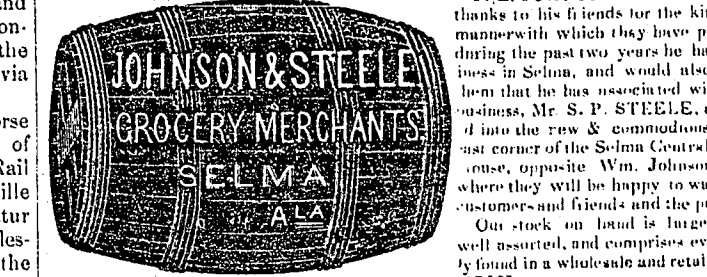
ALL persons indebted to the estate of David I. Thomas, deceased, upon which letters of administration were granted to the undersigned by the Probate Court of Benton County, on the 5th day of September, 1855, by note or account, are requested to settle the same without delay; and all those having claims against the estate to present them, legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred.

D. T. RYAN, Adm'r.  
Sept. 18, 1855.

## JOHNSON & STEELE

GROCERY MERCHANTS.

SELMA, ALA.



Such as BAGGING, ROPE, & TWINE, SUGARS of all descriptions, SYRUPS, SALT, TOBACCO, in foil and small plugs; BACON, Cincinnati; LARD, FLOUR, MACARONI & SALMON, in bbls. and kits; PICKLES, in gallon, half and quart jars; BROOKS, NAILS, POWDER, in whole, half and quarter kegs, and canisters; SHOT, &c., &c.

The attention of Planters is respectfully invited to our stock before purchasing elsewhere as we are confident that from unremitting care and attention to their orders, we will be enabled to please them in every respect.

Selma, July 24, 1855.—ly.

## WONDERFUL!

**New York in Jacksonville!!**  
The undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Jacksonville and the surrounding country, that he has opened a **Cabinet Shop,** ON THE Public Square, a few doors from the Brick Hotel, where he is constantly manufacturing all kinds of Furniture, of the very best quality and latest styles. He has now on hand and for sale elegant Secretaries and Bookcases, Dressing Bureaus, Centre Tables, Sofas, the genuine article of French Bedstead. Also the Cottage Bedstead, together with a large lot of other furniture too tedious to mention, which he warrants to be equal if not superior to NEW YORK FURNITURE, having finished his trade in New York, and having a long practice in the business, he feels qualified to finish anything in his line in the best manner. Those desiring the CHEAP FURNITURE will do well to give him a call.

JAMES G. DAILEY.

N. B.—Country produce of all kinds taken in exchange for furniture.

J. G. D.  
February 27, 1855.—ly.

## CO-WITNESSED

To the Jail at Jacksonville, Benton County Ala. on the 20th day of August, 1855, before W. C. Price, Esq., a Negro man who calls his name Jacob, and says he belongs to Robert Williams, of Marion County, Ala. Said negro man is about 28 or 30 years of age, about 5 feet seven inches in height black complexion.

The owner is hereby notified to come forward, pay charges, and prove property, by some disinterested person, and take him away or he will be dealt with as the statute in such cases provides.

A. BROWN, Sheriff &c.  
Aug. 22, 1855.

## House and Furniture PAINTING.

The citizens of Oxford and vicinity and the public generally, are respectfully informed that the undersigned has commenced the above business in Oxford, Ala. He will be prepared to

Execute all Orders for Painting, in the neatest, most fashionable and approved style, and with the utmost promptitude.

All OIL PAINTING warranted, and Oak Graining warranted to last as long as the natural wood. Persons in the country and adjoining villages, who may have jobs of Painting, can have them promptly executed, by addressing a line to him at Oxford, Ala.

W. G. VENABLE.

REFERENCES.  
Charles Oliver, Athens, Georgia. T. L. Giles, Atlanta, do.

March 6, 1855

## GUARDIAN'S SALE

of **Valuable Land.**

Under and by virtue of a decree of the Probate Court of Benton County, Ala. made on the 13th day of August, 1855, the undersigned, as Guardian for the minor heirs of Wm. F. Smith, deceased, will proceed to sell to the highest bidder, at the residence of Wm. Carmichael, on Monday the 1st day of OCTOBER next, the following described Land, to-wit: The east half of the north east fourth of section 33, township 12, range 12, and the west half of the north west quarter of section 33, township 13, range 12, also the north east quarter of the south east fourth and west half of the south east fourth of section 27, township 13, range 11, East in the Coosa Land District, containing 350 acres more or less.

Said Land will be sold on credit of Twelve months with interest from date, note and approved security will be required for the purchase money.

Wm. CARMICHAEL, Guardian, &c.  
Aug. 29, 1855.

W. B. MARTIN, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

AND  
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,  
JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA.

Office, east room over Hudson's Store.

Wholesale Agents, F. M. SWYER, & Co. Proprietors, of the **Belle Isle, Ill.**

Haviland Haral & Co. and Cohen and Co. Charleston.

Haviland, Risley and company, New Orleans.

John Wright and company, Louisville, Ky.

J. B. Wilder and Brothers, Louisville, Ky.

April 27, 1855.—6m.

JOHN T. THOMASON, THOMAS HAYDEN, THOMASON & HAYDEN, ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

AND  
Solicitors in Chancery,  
ASHVILLE, ALA.

WILL pay strict attention to all business entrusted to their care in the counties of Jefferson, Blount, Shelby, Marshall, DeKalb, Cherokee, Benton and St. Clair, and in the Supreme Court of the State.

Jan. 20, '54.

James A. McCampbell, Attorney at Law.

AND  
Solicitor in Chancery,  
ACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA

Office, east room over Hudson's Store.

## DISSOLUTION.

The partnership heretofore existing in the cabinet-making business, between John H. Crawford and Jas. G. Dailey, has been dissolved by mutual consent.

JOHN H. CRAWFORD,

RETURNS his sincere thanks to his friends and the public for patronage and favor heretofore bestowed, and respectfully informs them that he continues to carry on the

**Cabinet Making Business,** in all its branches, at the same place, south of the square and west side of main street. Almost all kinds of work kept constantly on hand, or executed promptly agreeably to order.

He has now on hand and FOR SALE Low, the following articles: Bureaus, Sideboards, Bedsteads, Tables, &c., &c.

JOHN H. CRAWFORD.

Jan. 9, 1855.—y

## New Livery Stable.

The undersigned is now prepared to accommodate all persons who may wish to hire Horses, Buggies, Hack, or to procure private conveyance to any part of the country. His arrangements are so complete that none need fear disappointment, at any time, and his stock and vehicles shall be of the first quality. He will have spirited horses to suit the young and dashing, and gentle and quiet horses to suit the old.

PRICES.  
Buggy and horse, per day \$2.00  
Hack and two horses " 5.00  
Single horse, or Buggy alone 1.00

Persons who hire horses or vehicles will be responsible for all damages; for they who dance always love to pay the fiddler.

JAMES H. PRIVETT.

April 3, 1855.

## To Merchants and Physicians Atlanta Drug Store.

The Subscriber having purchased the whole interest in the above establishment, respectfully offers to the Merchants & Physicians of Georgia, Alabama and Tennessee, a large and well selected assortment of **Pure Drugs,** Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Surgical and Dental Apparatus, Medicinal Lignors, Fancy Goods, such as **soaps, Colognes,** and Lubin's Extracts, at wholesale or retail, as low as can be purchased in any city South.

We invite persons visiting Atlanta to call and see—we charge nothing for showing, and would be glad to exhibit our Goods to all.

H. A. RAMSAY.

Atlanta, Ga. March 29.—6m

\*Dahlonega Signal, Cherokee Advocate, Colar Town Republican Jacksonville (Ala.) Republican, Dalton Times, Rome Southerner, West Point Beacon, Lagrange Reporter, Newnan Banner, Griffin Union, will copy twice a month for six months, and forward accounts.

LAW NOTICE.

SAMUEL H. LUKENS,  
Attorney at Law & Solicitor in Chancery

Will practice Law in Benton & adjoining Counties, and also in the Supreme Court of the State of Ala. All business entrusted to his care will receive prompt attention.

Office, corner room in the Selma and Tennessee Hotel, Oxford, Benton Co. Ala. Feb. 6, '55.

HUGH MONTGOMERY,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW, SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.

Having located in Oxford, Benton County, Ala. will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to his management.

May 3, 1853.—ly.

## CO-WITNESSED

The undersigned have all the forms and instructions from the Pension Office, for applications for bounty land under the act of 3d March, 1855, and all former acts, for Military services. Fourteen days service or a longer period entitles the applicant to 160 Acres, and those who have received less than 160, to additional bounty, making with that already received 160 acres.

Persons entitled to call on us shall be promptly attended to.

A. J. TURNLEY & DAVIS,  
Jacksonville, Ala.

J. W. RAMSEY, Centre, Ala.

Ma. reb 20, 1855.

## BENJ. A. BROOKS, Attorney at Law

Solicitor in Chancery.

Will attend promptly to all business confided to him in the courts of Benton and the adjacent counties.

Office, north-east corner of the Court House, Jacksonville, Ala.

Dec. 3, 8 3.—y.

## WASHINGTON HALL, ATLANTA

BEING situated almost equidistant from the Moon and Western, Western and Atlantic and Georgia Rail Road Depots, this House will be found both a convenient and comfortable abode for Travellers, while sojourning at this point. Meals will be served on the arrival of the several Passenger Trains, and every attention paid to the wants and comfort of visitors.

JAMES LOYD.

Jan. 20, '54.

## 10,000 Acres

Of Land Warrants wanted by the undersigned, for which a fair price in cash will be given.

J. A. McCAMPBELL.

June 28, 1855.—ly.

## BENTON STEAM MILLS.

The undersigned beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally that they have their Steam Mills in successful operation, ten miles below Jacksonville, on the Stage road to Oxford, and are now prepared to fill all bills of superior, smooth lumber with dispatch and at moderate prices for cash, or on short time to punctual customers.

We also have our Corn Mills in successful operation and are making a fine article of meal.

We solicit patronage of the public generally.

J. A. McCAMPBELL & CO.  
Feb. 20, 1855.—ly.

## CLARK & HATCHETT, WAREHOUSE, COMMISSION & Forwarding Merchants.

WETUMPKA, ALA.

Will store Cotton for 25 cts. per bale, for the season, and will attend punctually to the sale of Cotton and other produce sent them.

We will advance Cash, Bagging and Rope, Groceries, &c., on Cotton stored with us.

July 31, 1855.

## Turnley, Davis & Ramsey, ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

AND  
Solicitors in Chancery.

Will attend promptly to all business committed to their charge in the counties of Benton, Cherokee, DeKalb, St. Clair, Talladega and Randolph.